The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II No. 150. SUBSCRIPTION { UNSTAMPED £2 11 0 / STAMPED 1 18 0 } DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce the Engagement of the ZOUAVE ARTISTES, Original Founders of the Theatre at Inkermann, during the Crimean War, where, under the enemy's fire, they gained such renown, and have since performed at Constantinople, Athens, Paris (on the Theatre of the Varietes), all France, Belgium, Netherlands, Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfort, Prussia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Savoy, Switzerland, Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, and lately at the Princess' Theatre, London. The Zouaves perform the ladies in their plays. The battles in which the Zouave Artistes were engaged are Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Malakoff, and Sebastopol. Continued Engagement of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY.

On this WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1860,

The Performances will commence with Tobin's Comedy, in three Acts, entitled

THE HONEY MOON; OR, HOW TO RULE A WIFE.

The Duke Aranza .. .. Mr. Walter Montgomery
Jacques .. .. Mr. H. Barfoot
Juliana .. .. Miss Sarah Thorne

After which the Band will play the "Flowers of Albion Quadrilles," by J. Cassidy. Published by Wiseheart and Son, Sackville-street.

To be followed by the French Vaudeville,
MILITAIRE ET PENSIONAIRE.
Arranged by the Zouaves for their Theatre at Inkerman.
Rosita (a young Russian Maiden) Zouave Glatigny.
The Schoolmistress .. Zouave Lucien.
Ballad—"Ce n'est pas pardu," by Zouave Glatigny, First Soprano of Inkerman.

To be followed by the laughable farce of
THE THUMPING LEGACY.
Jerry Ominous .. .. Mr. H. Barfoot
Rossetta .. .. Miss Edwards

The French Vaudeville, by Clairville and Lambert Thiboust,
LA CORDE SENSIBLE.
Elaise .. Zouave Glatigny.
Tamerlan .. Zouave Frederick.

To conclude with an
AMBUSCADE IN INKERMAN,
which befel the Zouave Artistes, who during a performance, were surprised by the enemy, and had to take to their arms.

Stage Manager, Mr. Stanby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.
Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.
Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

THIS EVENING, AT THE ROTUNDO,
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY AND PHRENOLOGY—AMUSING AND ASTONISHING EXPERIMENTS,
Upon persons in a perfectly wakeful state, also
PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS
BY
PROFESSOR G. W. STONE,
(From the United States),
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, OCT. 10,
AT
EXHIBITION ROOM, ROTUNDO.
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 1s; Reserved seats, 2s.
N.B.—Private Rooms, No. 8, Upper Sackville-street.
Hours for visitors from 12 noon until 5 p.m.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN ARCHERS.

The PRIZE MEETING, open to ALL IRELAND, will take place THIS DAY, at Rockfort House, Blackrock, the residence of M. C. J. BATHAM, Esq.

Admission One Shilling.
(By order of Committee)
R. H. WALL, Honorary Secretary.

ROTUNDO GARDENS.

Mr. JOHN LEVETT will give a Silver Cup and other Prizes to be run for in a Two-mile Handicap and other Races, on MONDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 15th.

To commence at three o'clock precisely.
Promenade, 1s; upper ground, 6d.

Programmes and all particulars can be had of Mr. John Levett, College Hotel, College-street, or Sandymount Hotel, Sandymount. All entries close on Saturday next, October 13th, as above.

PRAYER MEETING—DORSET INSTITUTION.

A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.

The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

"THE TRIAL OF THE SEVEN BISHOPS."

A Lecture on the above will be delivered in the METROPOLITAN HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, on This WEDNESDAY EVENING, 10th instant, by the Rev. GERVASE SMITH, of Manchester. Chair to be taken by the Rev. T. SCOTT, at Eight o'clock. Tickets Sixpence each, can be had at the door.

THE REFORMATION.—Anxious inquirers after the way of Salvation are affectionately invited to meet a Reformed Priest, in the Lecture Room of the Priests' Protection Society, 16, Upper Sackville-street, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at Twelve o'clock Noon, who will be most happy to point out the only way.

IMPORTANT PARLIAMENTARY REVISION.

The List of the Revising Barristers being about to close, those Conservatives for whom notices have been served to qualify them to be placed on the Register as Freemen, Freeholders, Leaseholders and Rated Occupiers, are requested to attend at the Revision Courts, Four Courts, forthwith, in order to substantiate their claims.

Freeholders and Leaseholders are required to produce their title deeds, either personally or by an agent who can prove their qualification.

Rated Occupiers and Freemen have to attend in person, or some one on their behalf who can testify as to the facts of their occupancy or residence.

HENRY LICE,
GEORGE W. MAUNSELL, } Hon. Secretaries.
HENRY OLIVER BARKER,

Conservative Registration Committee Rooms,
28, College-green, 9th October, 1860.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

A Meeting of Graduates and Diplomates of Queen's University will be held at the ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, on TO-MORROW (Thursday), the 11th instant, at One o'clock, on important business.

HUGH HYNDMAN, B.A., Belfast,
HENRY DONOVAN, B.A., Cork, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM LUPTON, M.A., Belfast,

Dublin, October 9, 1860.

WORK WELL DONE.

SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION,
76, GRAFTON-STREET.

Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, and Dressing Gowns.

Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.

Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.

Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary Warerooms, on the first floor.

☞ Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

RAGGED SCHOOL DORMITORY AND INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BOYS,
31, CHANCERY-LANE.
Established 1858.

Since the opening of this House, 458 destitute Boys have found an Asylum within its walls, been instructed in habits of industry, directed in the way of righteousness, and several promoted to respectable means of procuring a livelihood; and many still seek this friendly shelter who do not find a refuge. Committee are most reluctantly compelled to deny, whilst yet there is room, owing to the exhausted state of the funds. With pleasure the Committee refer to the annual reports for the past seven years, exhibiting the progress of the Institution and its value both to the destitute youth and the community in general. It is therefore earnestly hoped its claims on Christian benevolence will meet with sympathy.

The House being ancillary to the Ragged Schools of this city (but deriving no income from the funds of the Church Mission or other Ragged Schools) which the boys attend daily, the after hours only can be devoted to manual work, from which a profit cannot be procured nearly sufficient to support the establishment, your aid is therefore most earnestly solicited in maintenance of a work begun and continued in the Lord's name.

Contributions and subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the following members of the committee:—Rev W G Carroll, St Bride's; Mark A Saurin, Esq, Chairman, 32, Stephen's-green, North; C R Trouton, Esq, Treasurer, 18, Eustace-street; T M Nunn, Esq, Honorary Secretary, 6, Dawson-street; and by Mr Styles, Superintendent at the House.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT.
BALL'S BRIDGE.
OFFICE—29, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.

Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.

Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene.

Trustees—Hon G HADCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, M D.

Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Mrs Ormsby, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev G J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.

J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P } Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL,
29, Upper Baggot-street, } Sec.

The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.

The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the secretary.

The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficiency.

There are Thirty-eight inmates in the house.

Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 29 Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.

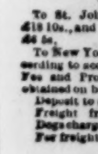
One of the Express Vessels of this Company will sail from the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 8-45 A.M.

In connexion with these Vessels, an Express Train will leave the Westland-row Station at 8-30 A.M.

(By order)
J. O. BINGER.

Chester, 1st October, 1860.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,

For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F. FROM GALWAY—"Prince Albert," for New York, October 23rd. "Connaught," for Boston, November 20th.

THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:

To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 6s.

To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 6s.; including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Dogs charged at £3 each.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

Sermons.

ST. MARY'S PARISH SPECIAL SERVICES.

The Second Lecture will be delivered in St. Mary's Parish Church, on NEXT THURSDAY EVENING, the 11th instant, at Eight o'clock, by the Rev. FREDERICK FITZGERALD, A.M., Incumbent of Donnybrook.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE; OR, PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION,

For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.

Founded 1830.

Office—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

TWO SERMONS

In aid of the Funds of the above Society will be Preached (D.V.) on SUNDAY NEXT, the 14th OCTOBER, 1860,

One at Noon Service,
IN TRINITY CHURCH,
Lower Gardiner-street,
BY THE
Ven. the Archdeacon of KILDARE,
Minister;
And the other in the Evening, in
THE MOLYNEUX ASYLUM,
BY THE
Rev. MAURICE NELIGAN, A.M.,
One of the Chaplains.

The object of the Orphan Refuge is to *preserve the Protestantism* of the Orphans of Mixed Marriages. While Roman Catholic "Orphanages," which shelter the offspring of those unhappy marriages, have long existed, it is only within the last few years that Protestants have turned their attention to the duty and importance of rescuing these poor children from the dangers to which they are so peculiarly exposed. Although the Society was formed in the year 1830, it failed to attract much public attention till within the last eight or ten years, during which period it has been making a decided and steady progress, as will appear from the following statement:—

The number of Orphans at the close of the year 1851 was		The gross income for the year ending 31st December,	£	s.	d.
1852	47	1851 was	[illegible]		
1853	61	1852	324	10	11
1854	88	1853	[illegible]		
1855	105	1854	426	15	11
1856	119	1855	657	15	9
1857	143	1856	907	5	9
1858	151	1857	1010	5	5
1859	155	1858	[illegible]		
At present ..	165	1859 ..	1429	9	6

The Orphans adopted by this Society are domesticated in respectable Protestant families throughout the country, under the care of the clergymen of the respective parishes, and, when fit, are apprenticed to Protestant Masters and Mistresses, and are thus carefully removed from Romish influence till they arrive at maturity.

Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. the Preachers, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, and the Rev. Mervyn Archdall; or at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

B. GIBSON, Clk.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Hon.
W. G. CARROLL, Clk. } Secs.
R. FRIZELLE, Clk.

Education.

SELECT ACADEMY FOR LADIES,
12, NASSAU-STREET.

A Private Establishment on the Continental System.

Miss Siemens, from Hanover, assisted by Foreign and English Professors, begs to announce that the winter course of instruction is about to commence.

Families wishing their children to acquire the knowledge of Foreign Languages need no more go to the Continent, and especially young children will soon and easily acquire the conversation.

The Juvenile Classes are in the morning, and the finishing lessons in the afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE,

Under the direction of a former chorister of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and pupil of Dr. F. Robinson.

In this Academy pupils are carefully instructed in the Theory and Practice of Singing and Pianoforte playing.

N.B.—The Principal devotes two Evenings in the week to the reception of such pupils as cannot take their lessons during the Day.

Terms according to length of lesson.

Beginners—One Guinea per quarter, payable in advance.

HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.—DIRECT COMMISSIONS.—Mr. Stapleton's ARMY PROSPECTUS contains full and accurate information; references to above forty pupils who have passed on "First Trial" from him, several of them after failure from other Establishments. At the last examinations M. WILLIAM GUINNESS, Deepwell, Blackrock, passed on one month's *Private* instruction by Mr. STAPLETON.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.—The highest place (Fourth) of all Candidates from Ireland was obtained by Mr. GLEASBY, a Pupil proposed by Mr. Stapleton, at the last December examination.

INDIAN ARMY.—Separate Prospectus gives the curriculum of subjects appointed by Council for India, and references to Pupils who have passed direct from Mr. Stapleton.

Gentlemen desirous of being expeditiously prepared, or of distinguishing themselves, can have *Private Instruction* from Mr. Stapleton, or from one of his staff of assistants.

WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., PRINCIPAL,
UNIVERSITY, CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTION,
26, KILDARE-STREET.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN requiring Instruction in Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Orthography, Grammar, Composition, French, Classics, Science, &c., are invited to join Mr. SULLIVAN'S EVENING CLASS, 24, North Great George's-street. Private lessons given to gentlemen during the day, from 10 to 2 o'clock. Monthly or quarterly engagements may be made. Highest references given. Two first-class assistants are engaged.

UNIVERSITY, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE,
3, BLESSINGTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

Candidates for the University, Army, Navy, College of Surgeons, Apothecaries' Hall, and Civil Service, are grounded in the prescribed courses on the "Competitive system," with the view of not only passing their preliminary examinations, but also to stamp their future career.

WILLIAM WOODS, A.B., T.C.D., Principal.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.;
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.

Classical Master—JAMES CURRAN, A.B., Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., and late Head Mathematical Master, Royal School Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, Jena University.
Writing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.

Pupils are prepared for the University, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, &c.

The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.

Business was resumed on the 6th of August.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE,
BLACKROCK, DUBLIN,
RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.

H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.

The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.

Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.

The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT,
CITY OF DUBLIN.

In the matter of the Estate of Francis Carroll, Owner and Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD, before the Hon Judge HARGREAVE, in his Court, Inn's-quay, in the City of Dublin, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of NOV., 1860, the House, Premises, and Out Offices, lately known as No. 17, but now as No. 18, BACHELOR'S-WALK, in the City of Dublin, producing a rental of £118 7s, including the value of unlet Premises, from which is to be deducted the head rent of £26 16s 11d, as stated in the rental in this matter.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1860.

R DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

For rentals and further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Inn's-quay, in the city of Dublin;

To the Owner, on the Premises; or, to

PATRICK WARD, Solicitor having carriage of the Sale, 56, Dame-street.

Private offers will be received by the Solicitor having carriage of the sale up to the 21st day of October, and submitted to Judge HARGREAVE, on the 2nd November.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
SALE OF IMPROPRIATE TITHE RENT CHARGES.

In the matter of the Estate of William Moorhead, Owner and Petitioner; And in the Matter of the Estate of William Moorhead, Samuel Moorhead, and Elizabeth Moorhead, the said Elizabeth being a Minor, Owners; Ex parte Catherine Phillips, Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, on Friday, the 16th day of NOVEMBER next, at his Court, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, at Noon, in one lot, the valuable Impropriate Tithe Rent Charges payable out of the several parishes of Kilglass, and the Rectory of the half parish of Bumblin: the Tithes of the parish of Clontuskert, and of the parish of Kilgefin, otherwise Kilcoine, otherwise Kilteevan, otherwise Kiltovan, with the tithes or rent charge in lieu thereof, of the other half parish of Bumblin, the tithes of the parish of Cloonfinlough, the tithes or rent charges of the two quarters of lands of Portereny, otherwise Portrun, situate in the baronies of Ballintubber, Roscommon, and Athlone, all held under lease in perpetuity.

These rent charges are subject to payment of head-rent to Lord Trimleston, and to an annuity (as mentioned in the conditions of sale), such outgoings together amounting to £262 15s. 10d. The nett annual income of the whole is £310 11s. 6d.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1860.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

OBSERVATIONS.

These rent charges are payable by the most wealthy landowners in the county Roscommon; they are all punctually paid half yearly, on every 1st day of May and 1st day of November, and are immediately remitted on application.

The lands out of which the said tithes are so payable are of the first quality, and all the said parishes are situate in the respective Baronies of Ballintubber, Roscommon, and Athlone, and County of Roscommon, and are in the Unions of Roscommon and Strokestown, the Poor Rates in which Unions for several years did not exceed the sum of one shilling in the pound.

All the said parishes are very conveniently situated, being close to the towns of Strokestown, Roosky, and Longford, and are near the stations of Roscommon, Athlone, and Longford, on the Midland Great Western Railway.

For rentals and further particulars apply to

WILLIAM PEYTON, Esq., the Agent over the Estate, Castlecarrow, Carrick-on-Shannon;

SYDENHAM DAVIS, Esq., Solicitor, Lower Gardiner-street;

Mr. HENRY ROCHE, Wickfield, Roscommon;

Messrs. GUINNESS and MAHON, College-green;

Messrs. VENNING and CO., 9, Tokenhouse Yard, London; or to

FRANCIS KIERNAN, Esq., Solicitor, having the carriage of the proceedings, 19, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE SOLD, the Interest in the Lease of the House No. 14, Talbot-street, held for a long term of years, and in excellent order.

The house can be seen each day from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Application to be made to

ANDERSON and LEE, 2, Inns-quay.

October 9th, 1860.

WANTED for Six Months, by a family from India, a FURNISHED HOUSE, containing at least six principal apartments, situated on the verge of the City, North or South side. The Furniture must be first-class.—Apply to R. Kellett, 55, Abbey-street.

DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCES.

Messrs. BENTLEY respectfully invite the attention of the public to the very beautiful Building Sites for Detached Residences on their Lands at Foxrock, Stillorgan, and Kerrymount, on the Bray line of railway, situated about a mile and a half from Kingstown and Blackrock. The sites on Westminster-road, now nearly completed, and leading to the new railway station, about being erected, are particularly worthy of attention. The views of sea and mountain are most extensive, varied, and attractive.

Parties building on these sites will have the decided advantage of being supplied with Bricks, Stone, Lime, and Sand on the Lands at extremely moderate charges, and the rents expected are not more than one-fourth the amount charged for less eligible sites in and about Kingstown.

BENTLEY & SON, 110, Grafton-street.

Lodgings.

BOARD AND APARTMENTS, at 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, having her own family settled, would take charge of one or two children, who would be treated with a mother's care in every respect, in a nice house, in a healthy situation, which the parents can see at any time.—Any communications addressed to "W. Y., Child," IRISH TIMES Office, will be personally attended to.

TO BE LET—A Large DRAWING and Two good-sized BEDROOMS, Furnished, with attendance, will be vacant on the 1st November, in the best part of Clarinda avenue; references exchanged.—Apply to Mr. Coall, George's-street, Kingstown, or by letter to "Y. D.," Post Office, Kingstown.

LAW CHAMBERS TO LET, at 33, Bachelor's-walk, within two doors of Sackville-street, first floor and other departments.

LODGINGS.—TO BE LET, IN NORTH SUMMER-STREET, two neat furnished Parlours, with the attendance of a servant.—Apply to "C. B. H., Lodgings," IRISH TIMES Office.

Horses and Carriages.

SEWELL'S.
STUD OF HUNTERS, CARRIAGE HORSES, HACKS, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At SEWELL'S HORSE REPOSITORY,
LOWER MOUNT-STREET, Merrion-square,
On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860,

The following valuable Hunters, Hacks, and Harness Horses, the property of JAMES HANS HAMILTON, Esq., M.P., Abbotstown Castle-Knock:—

1 Pathfinder, grey entire horse, by Pioneer, dam by Arrow, one of the most perfect hunters in Ireland, up to 15 stone.

2 Sepoy, chestnut gelding, aged, about 15-3 hands high, by Midge, a very perfect hunter.

3 Cuckoo, bay mare, 8 years old, by Humming Bird, a most perfect hunter for a light weight.

4 Humming Bird, bay mare, by Humming Bird, 7 years old, a fine huntress and roadstress, up to 13 stone.

5 Tidings, black mare, aged, a good huntress, goes in harness, and carries a lady perfectly.

6 Grey Boy, grey pony, a most splendid hack, between 13 and 14 hands high, goes in harness, and has most remarkably fine action.

7 Chestnut mare, 5 years old, got by Nimrod. } These mares have been constantly driven together in harness, and were bred by Mr Hamilton.
8 Chestnut mare, 6 years old, got by King Dan. }

9 A splendid Dark Brown Colt, 16 hands high, rising 5 years old, got by Slingo, and was bred by Mr. Hamilton, quiet to ride, and has been in harness.

10 Dark Chestnut Colt, rising 5 years old and bred by Mr. Hamilton, got by Slingo, quiet to ride, and has been in harness.

Lots 9 and 10 promise to make weight-carrying hunters.

11 Chestnut Mare. } These four horses are strong, and fit for cart or farming purposes.
12 Bell, chestnut mare. }
13 Bay Colt, 4 years old. }
14 Chestnut Mare, 7 years old. }

The first eight Lots are all in the best possible condition, and are fit for hunting or hard work.

The above horses will be on view, at Abbotstown, from 9th to 11th October, and at the Repository on the 12th and 13th.

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF BLOOD STOCK.

Mr. SEWELL has received instructions to dispose of the following valuable Race-horses, Brood Mares, Young Stock, &c.:—

The entire of Captain Mervyn Archdall's Stud, consisting of 21 Lots.

Seven Horses, at present in training, the property of E. J. Irwin, Esq.

Four Horses, at present in training, the property of Captain D. W. Pack Beresford.

Six high-bred Horses, the property of a Gentleman.

Five four and five-year-old Horses, the property of N. M. Archdall, Esq.

Full particulars of the above Studs may be obtained at the Repository and in future Advertisements.

WELL-KNOWN TROTTING HORSES, AND AMERICAN TROTTING WAGGONS, &c. &c.

MR. SEWELL has received instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, two well-known Fast Trotters, and two American Waggons, &c., &c., formerly the property of J. BRENNAN, Esq., Bray, at the Repository, Lower Mount-street (Merrion-square), on Saturday, 13th October, 1860.

Hunters and Pack of Harriers.

MR. SEWELL has received instructions from A. Kavanagh, Esq., Borris House, to sell by Auction, at the Repository, LOWER MOUNT-STREET (Merrion-square), on SATURDAY, October 13, 1860, the Borris Harriers, consisting of about twenty-five couple; also two Horses, which have been regularly hunted with the above hounds, particulars of which may be obtained at the Repository.

TO BE SOLD, a PAIR of HORSES, just arrived from the country (one Black and the other Chestnut). They are trained to Harness, and are good roadsters. The Black Horse has been hunted, and is up to heavy weight, and in the hands of the breeder. Age of both 5 (off).—To be seen at the Stables, rear of 13, Holles-street.

CARRIAGES.—ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR,
94, STEPHEN'S GREEN.

Mr. BROWN, 232, Oxford-street, London, and sole Proprietor of the above Establishment, begs respectfully to direct the attention of the public to the large and varied selection of first-class Carriages, now on View at his Carriage Repository, which will be Sold or Hired at rates worthy the especial attention of purchasers.

Amongst the stock will be found New and Second-hand

Broughams,	Phaetons,
Clarences,	Open and Close Cars,
Phaetons,	Dog Carts,
Britzkas,	Pony Carriages,
Mail Phaetons,	&c. &c., &c.

Insurances.

SPECIAL NOTICE—FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Established 1836), No. 1, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.

TRUSTEES:

George Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M.P., Lombard-street,
Edward Septimus Codd, Esq., Fludyer-street.
William Chippindale, Esq., Tonbridge.
Andrew Lawrie, Esq., Charles-street, St. James'.

In order to entitle Policies to participate in the Fifth Division of Profits in 1862, they must be effected not later than the 31st Dec., 1860.

A fixed surrender value for Whole Term existing Policies of 40 per cent. of the ordinary Premiums received.

No extra charge for Service in Volunteer, Artillery, or Rifle Corps.

Annual Income £77,000
Accumulated Funds £390,000

W. T. ROBINSON, Actuary and Secretary.
DUBLIN OFFICE, 72, DAME-STREET.
AGENT—HENRY A. DILLON.

LOCAL AGENTS:

Armagh, Henry Harris.	Galway, Robert J Ievers.
Athy, Mark Cross.	Kenmare, John M Mayberry.
Belfast, H H Hannay.	Kinsale, Joseph Horsford.
Do, F C Haddock.	Kilkenny, James George Robertson.
Ballinasloe, Captain James Bell.	Limerick, John Barrington.
Ballyboro', William Mahaffy.	Londonderry, James W Doherty.
Borris, George Chapman.	Longford, Messrs Keena and Co.
Ballyconnell, Robert Roycroft.	Mountmellick, John A Fitzgerald.
Ballymahon, Thomas Maxwell.	Moy, Messrs Davidson.
Ballina, Peter Robertson.	Mullingar, George E. Gunning.
Cork, Messrs Noblett & Son.	Monaghan, Thomas E Wright.
Castlebar, Neal Davis.	Mallow, Henry Bagge.
Charleville, William Magrath.	Newry, Hutchinson Boyd.
Clonmel, Richard Graham.	Omagh, John M Crossan.
Castleblaney, John Cooney.	Sligo, Charles William Pollexfen.
Dundalk, James Parks.	Tandragee, E D Atkinson.
Dungannon, Messrs C & S Davidson.	Templeport, Robert Roycroft.
Dunmanway, N N Meade.	Virginia, Ralph Harrison.
Ennis, Thomas Greene.	Waterford, Samuel Jones.
Enniscorthy, William Donovan.	
Edgeworthstown, John Simpson.	
Enniskillen, Hugh Copeland.	

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS.
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland:
No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER:
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS O. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
RATHMINES—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 7, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Desborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.

N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to

J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
45, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY,
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,
4 Wm. IV., sess. 1835.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 8, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.
ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn.
D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, City.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq. 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
AUDITORS.
WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 15, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN.
F. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-place.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital, and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON OCONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin;
WILLIAM PATTEN, Esq., Ballybrack, Dalkey.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament,
1809.

THE REGISTER FOR NEW ASSURANCES FOR THIS YEAR CLOSES ON 31st DEC. NEXT. POLICIES OPENED ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL BE ENTITLED AT THE NEXT DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS TO RANK FOR SIX YEARS' BONUS.

At last Investigation the Bonus declared ranged from 25s to 35s per cent. per annum on the Sums Assured.

The Accumulated Funds amounted at 31st December, 1859, to £1,091,454.

The Annual Revenue is £177,085 11s 11d.

BONUS.—NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS is divided among the Assured, being as large a share of the profits as is allowed by any, and larger than is allowed by most other Offices.

Special attention is requested to the following Two Modes of Assurance:—

I.—HALF PREMIUM SYSTEM.

Whereby a Policy can be opened at once for about Half the Ordinary Rate of Premium.

EXAMPLE.—At age 25 a Policy may be opened for £500 with Profits, on payment of a Premium of £5 5s 5d for the First Five Years, and of £11 13s 7d annually thereafter.

On the Policy becoming a claim, the full amount assured will be paid without deducting any sum on account of unpaid Premiums, as is done in the Half-Credit System.

This system is well adapted to parties who may have the prospect in a few years of an increased income.

II.—DOUBLE ASSURANCE SYSTEM.

Whereby the sum assured is "doubled" in a few years, without any increase of Premium.

EXAMPLE.—At age 30 a party assuring for £1,000 will, by adopting this table, find that on attaining the age of 60, the sum in the Policy is increased by annual additions to £2,000.

This principle is particularly advantageous to young and good lives.

INDISPUTABILITY.—Certificates are (on reasonable conditions) issued freeing Policies from all restrictions that can affect their marketable value.

Parties insured in this Office may join any Volunteer Corps in the United Kingdom, without payment of extra Premium.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all other information, may be procured at the Head Office, or at any of the Agents of the Company.

DAVID SMITH, Manager.
JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
64, PRINCE'S-STREET, EDINBURGH.
DUBLIN BRANCH,
67, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary.
DAVID MAHONY, 34a, College-green, Solicitor.
LOCAL AGENT,
HENRY DOWNS, 8, College-Green.

N.B.—Influential parties will be appointed Agents where the Company is not already represented.—Application to be made to the Secretary at Dublin.

Medical.

DELGANY HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, for the Treatment of Chronic Diseases. Physician and Proprietor, W. ALFRED JOHNSON, L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, who may be consulted at 27, Kildare street, every Monday, from 2 till 3 p.m.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent,
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS

for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

DR. DE JONGH'S
(*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS,
INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.

Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.

OPINION OF
The Late JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.
Professor at the University of London, Physician to the London Hospital, &c., &c.

"It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine.

"I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject.

"The Oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I am satisfied that for medicinal purposes no finer Oil can be procured."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL) 167, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; DR. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street and BEWLEY EVANS AND CO. 27 Mary-street.

Music.

HARMONIUMS AND PIANOFORTES.

M. GUNN and SONS request inspection of a choice stock of EVANS' PATENT ENGLISH HARMONIUMS.

These beautiful instruments are remarkable for a soft, full, organ-like tone, extreme rapidity of touch, and durability; completely remedying the objections which have hitherto existed to Harmoniums. Price lists, with full particulars, free by post on application.

Their present stock of Pianofortes having been personally selected in London, will be found to be of unusual excellence.

PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM WAREHOUSE,
13, WESTLAND ROW,
DUBLIN.

Cards.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)

The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.

75, GRAFTON-STREET.

N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewels, Purchased or taken in Exchange.

Plate lent on Hire, and old platedarticles replated.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.

Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—

THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d., or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION.
JOHN J. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer and Printer,
55, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	3	0
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	0
500 Envelopes to match	4	0
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	0
500 Envelopes to match	5	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	6	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	8	0
500 Envelopes to match	8	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.

All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

IMPROVED TURKISH OR OLD ROMAN BATHS.

As revived by Dr. BARTER, in the year 1856, and erected under his superintendence at Dublin, Cork, Bandon, Limerick, Bray, Killarney, Blarney, &c.

Go and take "THE BATH" at Lincoln place, Dublin.

Admittance Daily (Sundays excepted) from 6 o'clock, a.m., to 9 o'clock, p.m.

A Cafe Restaurant attached to the Establishment.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.

JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
Feather Beds; Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH.

Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufactures of the above Company, embracing WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE, and the celebrated KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, and NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS, and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers.

The trade are referred to the Company's Agents,
COCKLE AND HOPKINS,
9, TEMPLE-LANE
DUBLIN.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS IN IRELAND

Are to be had at the
NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(within one door of Abbey-street, and nearly opposite the General Post-office.)

We beg to draw the attention of our friends and the public to the following
IMPORTANT FACTS.
TEA.

We are selling a Tea at 3s. 4d. per pound fully equal to that which you have been paying 4s. for; and our 4s. Tea is the very finest Black Tea imported, and for which from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. is charged elsewhere.

COFFEE.

Our Coffees are roasted on a new principle, which renders them particularly fine, and as we do not allow a mixture of Chicory and Coffee upon our premises, under any pretence whatever, we guarantee their perfect purity.

SUGAR
At lowest prices of the day.
OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
TEAMEN, COFFEE ROASTERS, AND SUGAR IMPORTERS,
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Dress.

NEW AUTUMN SILKS,
DRESSES, MANTLES, AND SHAWLS.
SAMUEL OLDHAM AND SONS,
17, WESTMORELAND-STREET,

Beg to announce their return from the British and French Markets, and the arrival of their complete Stock of
AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS,
and respectfully solicit an inspection.

The New French Treaty, which is now in full operation, enables them to exhibit a large variety of New Textures, which were practically excluded under the old regulations. This collection of novelty will be chiefly seen in the
NEW SILKS,

Amongst which are a variety of moderate-priced Goods, and the New Woven Textures for MORNING WEAR, VELOURS, BIARRITZ CLOTH, EPINGLINE, with a variety of BROCADED DROGUETS AND POPELINES, which, with their Stock of FRENCH MERINOES, ABERDEEN LINSEYS, &c., forms the largest variety of Dress Goods ever exhibited. They have also received their Stock of NEW FILLED LONG SHAWLS, BORDERED CASHMERE AND WOOL DO.

Also, all the New shapes from Paris in MANTLES, in VELVET, CLOTH, and SILK.

The entire purchased on the best terms, and marked Lowest Prices.

N.B.—They solicit special notice to their Goods for FAMILY MOURNING, Black Silks, Crapes, Velvets, Paramattas, Coburgs, French Cashmeres, Droguets, &c. to which branch they pay special attention.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

FRENCH FILL'D LONG SHAWLS,
From 2 to 36 GUINEAS.
IMMEDIATE INSPECTION

Is requested of a lot of PAISLEY SHAWLS, four and a half yards long, every Colour engaged to be perfectly fast, at
THIRTY-SEVEN AND SIXPENCE;
Woven in one piece.
THE ONE GUINEA
WATERPROOF MANTLE,
Warranted proof against
SIX HOURS' RAIN, in Brown, Grey, and Oxford Cloths.
LADIES' OPERA MANTLES,
From TEN and SIXPENCE, full size.
W. AND R. HOPKINS,
31 AND 32, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

SWITZER, FERGUSON AND CO.,
are now making
their
FIRST GENERAL SHOW
OF
NEW AUTUMN GOODS,
IN
ALL THE DEPARTMENTS
OF THE
COMMERCIAL HALL,
91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

INVERNESS CAPES.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO.,
Have prepared for the coming Season
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF HIGHLAND OR INVERNESS CAPES,
These most useful and convenient Garments, produced in a superior style,
FROM TWENTY-FIVE SHILLINGS.
COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET,
DUBLIN.

OCTOBER FASHIONS.

We respectfully announce extensive arrivals of
FOREIGN NOVELTIES IN LADIES' DRESS,
combining some of the most recherche productions of the Season, in

PARIS MILLINERY and FANCY BONNETS,	For FANCY DRESSES,
TURBANS and HATS,	WOOLLEN POPLINS, BROCHE,
WREATHS, HEAD-DRESSES,	MAGENTA and SOLFERINO REPS,
FLOWERS and ORNAMENTS.	NEW STYLES in WINCEYS, BROCHE.

With some Choice and Elegant selections in
FRENCH AND GERMAN SHAWLS.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.	LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
YOUNG LADIES' MANTLES,	All the Newest Styles in
BOYS' DRESSES and JACKETS,	MORNING and DRESSING GOWNS,
With every variety in	With every Article in
ROBES, CAPS, HOODS, and UNDER-CLOTHING,	UNDERCLOTHING, cut from the latest PARIS PATTERNS.

On MONDAY, and During NEXT WEEK,
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF PARIS MANTLES,
MANTLE FABRICS and TRIMMINGS, FRENCH JEWELLERY, UMBRELLAS, &c.
M'SWINEY, DELANEY, AND CO.,
SACKVILLE-STREET.

N.B.—Our First Purchases of LYONS SILK GOODS have arrived, combining many elegant designs.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
TO TOURISTS AND GENTLEMEN FROM THE COUNTRY.
MESSRS. ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO.

Beg to announce that, as they anticipate a large influx of Gentlemen from the country, as well as a rush of Tourists to view the unrivalled Lake and Mountain Scenery of Ireland, who might be anxious to take as a *souvenir* of Ireland's metropolis an article of dress, manufactured by the Premier Dublin Tailors, anxious as we are for the diffusion of better types of dress in the remoter districts of this country, and fearing from the great reputation we enjoy for high *artistic tailoring*, that Gentlemen may be under the impression that our prices may be equally high, we purpose, as an experiment, and in order to clear out some of our immense stock, to sell at first cost, for this month, all Goods ordered for Cash. Let Gentlemen distinctly understand that we shall continue to manufacture each article with the same exquisite finish and pleasing development of bust for which our garments are so celebrated, and which has attained for us among the *beau monde* the soubriquet of the Premier Tailors of Dublin.

ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
71, GRAFTON-STREET.

MOURNING MANTLES AND BONNETS,
11, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

The Newest and Prettiest shapes, and the largest Stock in Dublin to select from, at the most moderate prices.

Black Silks, Black Crapes, Black Paramattas, and all materials adapted to every grade of Mourning.

Whole Suits of Mourning always ready.

The Dublin General Mourning Warehouse,
11, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
HENRY SMITH AND CO.

TRINITY COLLEGE,
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.
WILLIAM HAWKINS,
ROBE-MAKER AND MERCHANT TAILOR,
4, COLLEGE-STREET,
(Within two doors of Westmoreland-street),

Begs to inform Gentlemen requiring Caps and Gowns, either New or Second-hand, that he has a large stock at present, which he will dispose of on moderate terms.

All Orders he may be favoured with will receive his best attention.

FAILURE IN THE LEATHER TRADE.
A GREAT FALL IN THE PRICE OF BOOTS.
Gent's Elastic Boots, best quality, 14s. 6d.
J. MURRAY'S,
30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(near the Rotundo.)
N.B.—Repairs neatly and promptly executed.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
WALPOLE & GEOGHEGAN
(ate Simmons and Walpole)

Beg respectfully to inform their Customers and the Public that they have received their Winter Stock of
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,
the quality of which they can guarantee, being the same manufacture as they are happy to say has given every satisfaction for many years.

The Irish Table, Damask, and Linen Warehouse,
8 and 9, SUFFOLK-STREET, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT.
THE ONLY OILCLOTH MANUFACTORY IN IRELAND!!!
ESTABLISHED 1791.
The Largest and Cheapest Stock of
WELL-SEASONED OILCLOTH.
To be had only at the Manufactory direct,
61 and 62, GREAT STRAND-STREET,
Entrance 69, JERVIS-STREET.
J. D. FRANKLIN, Proprietor.

OPENING OF AUSTIN'S NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES,
39, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

These Extensive Premises will shortly be opened with a very large and varied assortment of
WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, DESPATCH BOXES,
FOREIGN FANCY GOODS, TRAVELLING REQUISITES,
STATIONERY, CUTLERY, &c., &c.

Messrs. AUSTIN have spared no expense to make their New Establishment the most complete, as well as the most extensive Establishment of the kind in the kingdom.

Business carried on in ST. ANDREW-STREET as usual.

STRONG AND DURABLE
HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY,
Of the Newest Patterns and Best Quality.
WILLIAM ANDREWS AND COMPANY,
18, DAME-STREET,

Have commenced the season with a large and newly-assorted Stock of first-class Ironmongery, at prices considerably under any previously offered. Their experience in the Manufacturing Market enables them to offer their customers advantages in quality and prices not to be equalled by other houses.

Dining and Drawingroom Fenders, from 8s 6d to £3 10s each.
Bronzed Parlour Fenders, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d each.
Chamber Metal Fenders, 1s 6d, 2s, 3s each.
Steel-cut Highly Polished Fire Irons, from 5s 6d to £3 10s the set.
Chamber and Kitchen Fire Irons, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d the set.
Patent Iron French Bedsteads, 18s 6d to £3 3s the set.
Strong Iron Bedsteads, 12s the Set; Stretcher Bedsteads, 9s the Set.
Block Tin one-piece Dish Covers, 19s the Set of six.
Oval Japanned Tea Trays, 6s 6d to 45s the Set.
Ivory-handled Balanced Dinner Knives, 12s 6d to £1 10s the dozen.
Electro-plated Table Forks, engaged the best quality, 28s the dozen.
Best Argentine Table Forks, first quality, 12s, 14s, and 16s the dozen.
Pyrke's London Bronzed Tea Urns, from £2 2s to £4 10s each.
Superior Britannia Metal Teapots, 3s 6d to 12s 6d each.
Brushes of all kinds; Kitchen Saucepans, Kettles, Frying Pans, &c., in Iron, Tin, Copper, &c.; Chamois Leathers, Cleaning Paste, Furniture Polish, Knife Cleaning Machines, &c., &c.
Shower, Hip, Sponge, Drip, Foot, and other Baths, of the most approved make.

WILLIAM ANDREWS AND CO.,
House Furnishing Ironmongers,
18, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

MODERATEUR LAMPS
IN THIS SEASON'S DESIGNS.

The largest and most varied assortment of the above satisfactory Lamps, at prices to meet all classes of purchasers.

LAMPS REPAIRED AND RE-BRONZED.
FINEST FRENCH COLZA OIL.
GEORGE DIXON,
LAMP and LAMP OIL IMPORTER,
WAREROOMS—1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET,
Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.

ELECTRO-PLATED SALVERS AND TEA SETS.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.

Invite inspection of their immense assortment of Electro-Plated Articles, amongst which, besides the above, are Cruet Stands, Cake Baskets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.

The quality is excellent and the prices very moderate.

J. E. and Co. may allude to the following amongst their almost unlimited Stock of House-furnishing Ironmongery, viz:—

Moderateur Lamps.
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Kettles.
Best Table Cutlery. Dish Covers.
Japanned and Papier Mache Trays.
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates.
Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges.
Iron Bedsteads and Cots, &c.
Prices very moderate.

J. E. and CO. are Agents for Bradford's Washing and Wringing Machines, Milner's Fire-proof Safes and Boxes; and are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's Mansions and Towns.

34, 35, 36, CAPEL-STREET.

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

Engaged best quality, much under Silversmiths' prices, and warranted to wear as Sterling Silver a great many years.

	First Quality.			Second Quality.		
12 Table Forks, ...	£1	10	0	£1	10	0
12 Desert do.	1	10	0	1	1	0
12 Table Spoons, ...	2	0	0	1	10	0
12 Desert do.	1	10	0	1	1	0
12 Tea do.	1	10	0	0	12	0
6 Egg do.	0	8	0	0	6	8
2 Salt do.	0	3	4	0	2	0

The First Quality are so thickly coated with Silver as to deceive the most experienced eye when Crested; and the Second Quality are substantially Plated, and will last many years. To be had at

GEORGE T. WHITESTONE'S
General Ironmongery Establishment,
38, GRAFTON-STREET.

☞ Electro Tea Sets, four articles, from £4 10s to £8.

FRED. LEWIS' TROTTER OIL
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED. LEWIS."

FRED. LEWIS' MARROW OIL is warranted pure, and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED. LEWIS."

FRED. LEWIS' PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED. LEWIS."

FRED. LEWIS' HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.

May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.

FRED. LEWIS,
Wholesale Perfumer and Refined Soap Maker,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

Miscellaneous.

NEW SEASON'S TEA, ex Falcon, the finest imported, 4s per lb.

Finest Orange Pekoe, 4s 4d per lb.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA WAREHOUSE,
12 AND 13, GREAT DENMARK-STREET.
ROBERT BLAKE, Importer.

THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Black Leaf Congou	2s 0d	per lb.
Strong Black Leaf ditto ..	3s 4d	"
Full Strong Congou	3s 8d	"
Finest Pekoe Congou (very delicate flavour)	4s 0d	"
Imperial Lapsang Souchong ..	4s 4d	"
Fine Gunpowder Tea .. 4s 8d and	5s 0d	"

☞ Our 6lb Canisters and 10lb and 12lb Boxes will be found very convenient for families.

THE NEW EAST INDIA TEA CO.,
WILLIAM RUSSELL AND CO.,
5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

WILLIAM RUSSELL & Co. beg, for their numerous connexion, every description of fine, rich, and rare Teas imported. Two cargoes of new season's Teas have just arrived. Having made a selection from the choicest chops, they beg to direct especial attention to their present stock. Their great aim, during the last twenty-five years, has been to make a suitable selection of superior qualities, which will give satisfaction to family purchasers.

N.B.—Daily deliveries to all the suburbs. Orders punctually attended to.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA—

The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.

Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.

Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."

FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 20, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & CO., 14, Westmoreland-street.
M'KINNON, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 34, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & Co., Dame-street.
BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
P. MURPHY, Black Rock.
Wholesale by W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
J. & J. COLMAN'S
MUSTARD

may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and signature.

26, CANNON-STREET,
LONDON.

ROYAL SELTZER WATER.
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET,
DUBLIN.

GENUINE
GERMAN SELTZER WATER,
Imported and Re-carbonated by
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW,
DUBLIN.

FINE COLZA OIL.

H. LEEDOM & CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply for the coming season the same quality of fine Colza Oil which gave so much satisfaction during the last four or five winters. For purity and brilliancy of light it cannot be surpassed.

HAMPTON LEEDOM & CO.,
WAX CHANDLERS AND OIL MERCHANTS,
Agents for Price's Patent Candles,
34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

BRIGG'S PATENT COLZA OIL,
FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS.

This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.

Wholesale Agent for Ireland,
A. J. ALDRICH, 12 TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELATED PAVEMENTS.
H. SIBTHORPE AND SON,
Agents to Maw & Co.,

are prepared to supply designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Halls and Passages, with proper workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland.

11 & 13, Cork-hill, Dublin.

Wants.

PIANO, SINGING, GERMAN, FRENCH.—A German Lady, having finished the education of some young ladies, wishes for a daily engagement in a nobleman or gentleman's family; highest references.—Address "German," IRISH TIMES Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A Lady of the Established Church wishes to obtain a Morning Tuition in the immediate vicinity of Dublin. She is qualified to teach English, French, and Music. Unexceptionable references can be given.—Letters addressed to "M. E.," IRISH TIMES Office, shall be attended to.

AN UNDERGRADUATE SCIENCE HONOR MAN of T.C.D., resident within the walls, having a portion of his time unoccupied, is anxious to obtain Pupils at his rooms, whom he would instruct in the elementary branches of Science, or prepare for the ordinary examinations.—Address "V. W. X.," IRISH TIMES Office.

TO SOLICITORS.—A Solicitor wants a Partnership in this city, having business and connexion, either by share of profits or advancing such sum as agreed on, or will treat with a Clerk of the Peace, to act as Deputy, upon terms advantageous to both, his object being occupation principally; references given, which will be highly respectable, and same required; security found, &c.—Address, real name, which will be confidential, for "A. B. C., Solicitor," care of Mr. Bliss, 3, D'Olier-street.

BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT, and COLLECTOR.—A correct bookkeeper, by double entry, and who is fully up to the business of an extensive office, is now disengaged and anxious to obtain employment in a Merchant's Office, or other respectable Establishment. Advertiser is a person of active habits, and his testimonials will be found highly satisfactory, for strict integrity and devoted attention to business; good security if required.—Please address "K. M.," 7, Parliament-street.

TO SOLICITORS, MERCHANTS, &c.—A Young Man, who is an excellent writer and accountant, wants a Situation as copying and engrossing clerk in a solicitor's office; or as clerk, bookkeeper, timekeeper, yard clerk, or otherwise, in a merchant's or builder's establishment; advertiser is an humble young man; would make himself generally useful, and will accept of a small salary; he is a Protestant; can be highly recommended by last employer; and give security if required.—Address "X. Y.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANT SITUATIONS.

AS LADY'S MAID, in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family, an experienced Person, of first-class abilities in Dressmaking, Millinery, and Hairdressing; she will be found a most diligent attendant to any lady requiring her services; has lived four years in her last situation; has most satisfactory references for principles and ability from families of distinction; is of the Established Church.—Address "G. L. S." at Mr Hanmanson's, Confectioner, 31, Clare-street, or Bolton Hotel.

NURSE (Upper) in a Nobleman or Gentleman's family, a highly respectable Woman, a Widow, who perfectly understands the care of a baby from its birth; and, also, the care and management of growing up children; is very experienced in illness; is an excellent needle-woman; can make up fine things in the neatest manner; can be highly recommended; has no objection to the country.—Address "M. J. B.," Ballybrack, Post Office, county Dublin.

AS HOUSEMAID, or would wait on an Elderly Lady if required, a most respectable person, who thoroughly understands her business; can do up fine things in the neatest manner if required; she is an excellent needlewoman; she has excellent discharges, and can be highly recommended.—Any commands for "E. G. H.," please address 47, Grafton-street, or 45, Henry-street.

AS HOUSEMAID, in a Gentleman's Family, or could act as Parlourmaid, if required, thoroughly understands her business in either capacity, a steady, active Young Woman; can wash and make up fine things in the neatest manner; works well at her needle; is a Protestant, a native of the North of Ireland; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Please address "M. B.," 64, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

A YOUNG WOMAN from the Country wishes to procure a Situation as HOUSEMAID; can make up fine things in the neatest manner, and will be found obliging; will be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Any commands addressed "B. F.," 10, South Anne-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to.

AS GOOD COOK, a steady, active Woman, who has a perfect knowledge of her business in every respect; has lived with respectable families; is but a few days disengaged; her discharges are satisfactory; has no objection to a small washing, if required; is a Protestant, and will be well recommended.—Address "C. W.," IRISH TIMES Office, or 1, Clare-street.

JUST DISENGAGED, a respectable Young Woman, who wishes to obtain a Situation as COOK in a nobleman or gentleman's family; she understands her business perfectly; can produce satisfactory discharges, and will be highly recommended from her last situation.—Please address "L. B.," 10, South Anne-street, or Office of IRISH TIMES.

WANTS a Situation, as GOOD PLAIN COOK and THOROUGH SERVANT, where another Servant is kept, a steady, active Young Woman, who knows her business well, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress; has no objection to a little washing, if required; is a Protestant.—Any letters addressed to "G. M. K.," 34, Henry-street, or 55, Grafton-street, shall be attended to.

WANTS a Situation, as GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who can wash and make up well if required; can be highly recommended by her last mistress where she was two years; has long and satisfactory discharges.—Address "E. G.," 55, Grafton-street, or 1, Earl-street, which shall be punctually attended to for three days.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is cleanly and regular in her habits, and exceedingly obliging; has no objection to a little washing, if required; no objection to the country. She has excellent discharges from respectable families, and can be highly recommended.—Please address "G. G.," 3, South King-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

AS Good Plain COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady active Young Woman, who has a perfect knowledge of her business; can wash and make up well, where a housemaid is kept; can produce most satisfactory discharges, as to character and capability; can be highly recommended by her mistress in town; has no objection to a respectable house of business.—Address "K. B.," 38, Upper Sackville-street, 67, Grafton-street, or 14, Lower Baggot-street.

AS COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small, regular family, a respectable, steady Woman, only a few days disengaged; understands her business perfectly; will be found attentive and obliging to any person requiring her services; has no objection to a small share of washing; has no objection to the country.—Address "E. D.," 19, Merrion-row, or IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a Situation as THOROUGH SERVANT in a small family; a steady, active person; understands making up linen; can be well recommended.—Please address "M. S.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS A SITUATION, as COOK or LAUNDRESS, a steady, active Young Woman, just disengaged, who perfectly understands her business, and will be highly recommended from her last mistress, who kindly permits a reference.—Applications, prepaid, to "B. M.," Post-office, Tullamore, will be respectfully attended to.

MAN AND WIFE, as BUTLER and COOK, want Situations, as respectable servants, who understand their business; and have lived with families of the highest respectability; Cook understands the care of a dairy, and is a first-class Cook; Butler understands driving in single or double harness; Protestants.—Direct "X. Y., Butler," 11, Cuffe-street, off Stephen's-green; country preferred.

MAN and WIFE disengaged, the Man as GENERAL INSIDE SERVANT, the Woman as GOOD PLAIN COOK; understands the care and management of a dairy, if required, and would have no objection to a small washing; they will be both highly recommended for strict honesty, sobriety, and attention to their business; they will go together or separate, as such may offer; have no incumbrance, nor objection to town or country.—Any commands addressed "M. F.," to 50, Grafton-street, or 88, Upper Sackville-street, will be punctually attended to.

AS GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, active Man, who understands his business in every respect, the care that is due to plate, lamps, and furniture, and has lived in respectable families; will be found to make himself generally useful; is a Protestant, and will be well recommended; would take a weekly place, as he can read and write well.—Any commands to "R. C.," IRISH TIMES Office, or 1, Clare-street, will be attended to.

JUST disengaged, a Young Man, who can produce the most satisfactory discharges from his master, as GROOM and COACHMAN; perfectly understands the management of hunters.—Please to direct to "H. B.," 26, Dawson-street, or 18, Lower Sackville-street.

AS COACHMAN or GROOM, a steady Man, who understands his business perfectly; good character.—Can be heard of by addressing "M. M.," 11, South Anne-street.

AS GROOM, or GROOM AND COACHMAN, a steady, respectable Man, who knows his business in every respect; is well acquainted with the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; has no objection to town or country; can be highly recommended by his last master.—Please address "L. L.," 52, Lower Sackville-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

A SINGLE MAN, just discharged from her Majesty's Service, is anxious for a Situation as GROOM or GATE-KEEPER, or has no objection to travel with a family; he can be highly recommended by several officers belonging to his regiment, whom he has served.—Address "F. H.," 41, Wicklow-street, or 17, Parliament-street, for one week.

Wanted.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES.—WANTED, immediately, a CLASSICAL SCHOLAR of T.C.D., to attend for one hour daily; also, a CLASSICAL HONOR-MAN, for two or four hours daily.—Apply to the Rev. CHARLES W. BENSON, 24 Rathmines-road.

WANTED, by an Officer stationed at the Curragh Camp, a GOOD PLAIN COOK, who is qualified as THOROUGH SERVANT, and willing to discharge both duties in as establishment consisting only of himself and wife; also,

A GROOM, who thoroughly understands his business; if qualified to act as THOROUGH SERVANT to an officer it will be preferred. Character is the first and indispensable requisite; Protestants who will value a situation to which high character and faithful service will be appreciated are sought.—Apply or address to the care of the Officer Commanding Royal Engineers, Curragh Camp.

CHINA, LAMP, GLASS, CHANDELIER, AND OIL ESTABLISHMENT,
11 and 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY,
AND
12, NASSAU-STREET.
MRS. WILLIAM THOMAS,
(Widow of the late WILLIAM THOMAS), Proprietor.

Mrs. THOMAS begs respectfully to announce to the nobility, gentry, and the public generally, that for the more extensively carrying on her business, and for the accommodation and convenience of her customers, she has opened the House, No. 12, NASSAU-STREET, where the business in its various branches will also be carried on with the same attention and punctuality which have characterised the head establishment.

Mrs. THOMAS would respectfully solicit an inspection of the Stock on hands in the various departments at each establishment, but, especially, of the Fancy Dresden, Sevres, and Parian Chinas; Bohemian and French Glass; Bronzes, Clocks, &c., &c. She also begs to notify that she has very materially reduced the prices in several of the departments.

The Hiring Department is carried on in the same extensive manner as usual, and China, Plate, Glass, Cutlery, and Lustres, &c., can be supplied to any extent at the shortest notice, and in such a manner and upon such terms as will ensure satisfaction.

A large stock of Moderateur, Aromatic, and other Lamps on hand, and Mrs. THOMAS having had Colza Oil especially manufactured for her, she is prepared to supply it in any quantity, and upon moderate terms.

All kinds of Lamps repaired by first-class workmen, and with the utmost promptitude.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment
TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY
Manufactory, Prince's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Bedsteads in great variety.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.
I wish particularly to call attention to some cloths I have had specially manufactured for Riding Habits. The object I have had in view is to attain great firmness of texture without undue weight of material. The reputation my house has attained for its style of Cutting renders it unnecessary to dwell on this head.
RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for inferior Watches.
We will give ten years engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c. &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

PURE WATER—THE CARBON FILTER.
No house should be without one of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. To be had at 5s each and upwards. The Balls can be had separately at 3s and 5s each, and applied to any other suitable vessel. From the construction of the Filters, every one using them can see the process of filtration, and thus be satisfied of their mechanical and chemical powers.
For further information see Doctor Hassal's Report, which can be had at our Establishment. EXTRACT—"I regard them as the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed—(Signed) Arthur Hill Hassal, M.D., &c.
GREGG AND SON,
Sole Agents,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY
in Great Variety, at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY,
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday;
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

A decline of one-eighth took place in the English Funds to-day, the support which has recently been received from the large remittances of specie into the country not being now afforded. In our Funds the decline was—In Consols, to the extent of one-eighth, and in New Threes, 3s 9d per cent., and at the reduced quotations sellers seemed rather inclined to offer.

In Banks—Nationals appeared strong, at a further advance of one-half, and Royals passed hands at yesterday's rate, closing in demand. Bank of Ireland Stock was nominally £239½ to £240.

In Steam—Atlantics, City of Dublin £100 Shares, and Dundalks (limited), all passed hands at last prices, and closed steadily. Dublin and Glasgows were inquired for at par.

In Mines—Connorrees fell back slightly, and continued to be offered. The extreme price at which General Mines opened was not steadily maintained throughout, but there continued buyers at £4½. A decline of one-quarter is marked in Mining Company of Ireland Shares, at which, however, they appeared steady. There were offers to buy Wicklow Coppers at a reduced price.

No dealings took place in the Miscellaneous group of shares.

The Railway market was characterised by continued buoyancy, a fair amount of business being transacted. Dublin and Belfast Junctions were steady, at a further improvement of one-half. Dublin and Wexfords realised last price, at which, however, more shares could be obtained. Dundalk and Enniskillens, Great Southern and Western Stock, and Midland Great Western £50 Shares, were also quoted at last rates in each case, and appeared steady, with the exception of Great Southern Stock, which was rather freely offered at the quotation. An advance of one-eighth is recorded in Midland Great Western £25 Shares. Cork and Bandons were again ineffectually inquired for at £15. The nominal quotations were as follows:—Cork and Passage, £10½ to £10¾, and Dublin and Droghedas (thirds) £24¾ to £25. The other Securities remained as referred to in our last report.

In Preference—Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents. were quoted at an advance of 1s 3d per share, and appeared steady. Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock opened at yesterday's price, and subsequently realised par, at which, however, it continued to be offered. There were sellers of Belfast and County Down 5 per cents., Dublin and Drogheda 5 per cents. (No. 3), and Waterford and Limericks, of both denominations. Buyers of Dublin and Wexford 6 per cents. Cork and Bandon 6 per cents. were on sale at the previous price.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Oct. 9.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92¼
Ditto account, 12th October	
New 3 per Cent. Stock [shut]	92¼
Ditto for new account, 12th October	92¼
Ditto for new account 12th November	92¼
BANKS.	
National	63
Royal	27¼
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5¼
City of Dublin	105
Dundalk (Limited)	10½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	26s 6d
General Mining Company (Limited)	4¼ ½ ¼
Mining Company of Ireland	13½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43½
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	5 ⅞
Dundalk and Enniskillen	12½
Great Southern and Western	112
Midland Great Western	53¼
Do. Half Shares	26⅞
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	10¼ ⅝
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99¾ 100

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th October. Names to be furnished on or before the 13th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	92⅝	9[illegible]⅛	92¼ ⅜	92⅝ ⅜	92¼ ⅜	92¼
Ditto for Account	92⅝	—	92⅛	92⅝ ⅜	92⅛ —	92¼
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92¼	92⅛	92¼	92 ¼⅛	92¼	92¼
Ditto for Account	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92	92⅛	92¼
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—OCTOBER 9.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅜
Account	93¼ ⅜
New Threes	shut
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅜ ¼ ⅜ ¼
Account	93¼ ⅜
New Threes	shut
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅜
Account	93¼ ⅜
New Threes	shut
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅜
Account	93⅜ ¼
New Threes	shut
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼
Account	93⅜ ¼
New Threes	shut

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 4 prem.; Eastern Counties, 53½; Caledonians, —; Great Northern, 115⅞; Great Western, 75½; Great Western of Canada, 14¼ ⅛; Great Southern and Western 110¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 119⅞ ⅛; London and North Western, 100¾ ⅞; Leeds Northern, 60; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48½; Midland Stock, 130⅞ ½ ⅝; South Eastern, 85¼ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 1 5½ ¾; York and North Midland, 90¾; London and South Western, 96 5⅞; Great Western, 74¾ ½; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 119½; Grand Trunks, 27½; North British, 62½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), 56⅛; Bank Stock, —; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), 73½; Canadian Stock, —. Consols very inactive, and without the least fluctuation, 93¼ to ⅜ for this, and 93 seven-sixteenth to nine-sixteenth for the November account. Shares opened firm, and prices have improved, but there is less doing than yesterday. Midlands and Dovers the best stocks. North Eastern firm at about the highest point of yesterday. Canadian Shares steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The English funds this morning opened steadily at Saturday's prices, and remained without any fluctuation. At the close, however, the market showed a tendency to flatness, the result of a few speculative sales. In the Discount market to-day the demand has again become moderate. In the Stock Exchange also there was less pressure, loans being offered at 3½ per cent. There were no bullion operations at Bank. British Railway Stocks opened buoyantly this morning, and experienced a general advance. Midland, Lancashire and Yorkshire, descriptions being the highest towards the close; however, a partial reaction took place, but the market still retains a very firm appearance compared with last Saturday. A rise of 1 per cent. has been established in South Western and North Eastern; of about one-fourth in other stocks. The corn market this morning was very dull at nominally last week's rates.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The funds to-day were very quiet, and stationery in price. The principal transactions to-day were in British Railway Stocks, which after showing, marked buoyancy in the morning, closed at a decided reaction, yet generally better than on yesterday. At one period to-day Midland Stocks passed 130 whilst Lancashire and Yorkshire reached within a fraction of 120. There are rumours that, should the traffic be maintained at the point reached for the half-year, the next dividend of the Midland will probably be at the rate of 7 or 7½ per cent. per annum, being coarse for the better half of the year. Another feature was the continued demand for American securities, in consequence of the speculative excitement prevailing in New York. There was a fair demand for money in the Discount market, at 3¾ to 4 per cent. for good bills, but the applications at the Bank were limited.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills, par 4; Great Southern and Western, 111 13; Ambergs, 6½ 7; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118½ ⅜; Caledonians, 92½; London and North Western, 101⅛; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3; London and South Western, 95½ 6; Eastern Counties, 53¼ ⅜; Leeds Northern, 59½ 60; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 2; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48½; Great Northern, 115½ 16; Midland Stock, 130⅛ ½; Great Northern A, 118½ 19; North British, 62½ 3; Great Westerns, 74½ 5; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 105½; Great Western of Canada, 13¾ ⅞; York and North Midland, 90½ ⅞; Grand Trunk of Canada, 6½ ⅞. Consols were very steady, at 93½ to ⅜, until afternoon, when they declined to 93⅛ to ¼, and closed 93 1-16th to 3-16th. There has been a large withdrawal of gold from the Bank, and this produced sales. Shares opened very firm, with an advance in prices, but declined, and closed flat at above rates. Canadians easier.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—Funds showed continued dulness this morning, and at one period a reduction of 1-16th per cent. was presented. Prices, however, returned to the closing quotations of yesterday. British Railway Stocks, on the other hand, are again rather better. Demand to-day is principally for Midland.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, OCTOBER 9TH, 3-45 P.M.—The Bourse remains dull, and prices continue to decline. Rentes closed at 69.80, or 20 centimes lower than yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The continued unfavourable nature of the Irish Bank Returns show the falling off in business which has taken place for some time past; but hopes are entertained that the harvest will turn out better than was lately anticipated, and that trade will soon become more active. The Returns of the Bank of England for the week ended the 3rd instant exhibit several changes, the principal indicating an enlarged employment of money, accompanied by a decrease in the stock of bullion of £386,863, when compared with the previous return. The official statement of the movements of the precious metals, however, shows a balance in favour of imports to the amount of £1,052,618; but this arises from the recent heavy arrival of silver previously alluded to, the exports of gold for the week in question having exceeded the imports by upwards of £70,000. The changes in the returns of the latter bank, which are also not regarded as of a favourable character, have attracted a good deal of attention, and an impression prevails that before many weeks are past there will be a pressing demand for money across the Channel, from the prospective absorption in the new cotton crop, and the ordinary demands for trade, together with the gold required to pay for foreign corn, and the decline in the freights of specie from the United States. The commercial demand for money has been somewhat active in the London discount circles, but on yesterday the inquiry at the Bank was limited, and some irregularity took place out of doors in the rates of accommodation, but they can hardly be said to have exceeded late quotations. The current terms were 3¾, while at the Bank first-class paper was offering for negociation at 4 per cent.; and the Joint-stock Banks obtained from 3½ to 3¾ for the greater portion of their advances. The payments of the 4th seem to have given much satisfaction, the general trade paper having been remarkably well met, and bills having been returned in fewer cases than had been anticipated from the recent stagnation in business. With respect to the manufacturing markets, the home demand for business has been inactive, and stocks have been rather on the increase in the North of Ireland, although the exports have been on a fair scale; but it is hoped that after harvest the home trade will very much improve. In Manchester a fair business has been doing in 40-inch shirtings, 7lb and 8½lb, and prices have stiffened. Yarns and goods at large were also perfectly firm at the close of last week, at full quotations, and to-day the market was very strong, spinners obtaining the advance asked for on Friday last, and the demand for yarns being active, with prices tending upwards. As regards the silk trade, Messrs. Durrant & Co., in their circular, say:—

We have to report another month of limited business in silk, and still more limited deliveries, without any present symptoms of improvement. The demand for manufactured goods is still very feeble, and the high prices of the raw material seem effectually to check any enterprise on the part of our manufactures, and even foreigners move with great caution. In China silk, the second arrival of new silk was taken with even greater reluctance and hesitation than the first, although importers made no attempt to uphold prices, a concession of 6d per lb. being readily made upon landing. The third arrival is now in course of unloading. In Chinese thrown silk the deliveries at last make some impression upon the stock, but this is solely from the absence of arrivals—we cannot quote any improved demand. In Canton silk nothing new. Bengal silk continues to share the general quiet. In Italian, Brutia, and Persian silk, nothing. The next periodical public sales are fixed to commence on the 24th inst. Deliveries up to date—Bengal, 161 bales; China, 874 do; Japan, 136 do; Canton, 28 do; Thrown, 75 do. Arrivals in September: Bengal, 1,090 bales; China, 4,500 do; Brutia, 8 do; Italian, 143 do. Arrivals in October to date; Bengal, 230 bales; China, 2,800 do; Italian, 17 do; Persian, 17 ballots.

Wool—In London the market is but scantily supplied with all kinds of wool. Nevertheless the demand there generally is much restricted, at previous quotations.

Cotton—The report of the Liverpool Cotton market shows an improvement, a large business at firm prices having been transacted during the past week. The sales averaged about 14,000 bales each day, but, notwithstanding the large amount of business done, prices were hardly effected.

Jute—A better inquiry for this article has sprung up in the London market, at late rates.

Hemp—Little doing in London.

Flax—In this article, also, there is little doing in the latter place. In the North of Ireland the supplies offered at market are very small, particularly of fine fibre, but brisk sales are effected for the qualities shown, at 6s 8d to 8s 3d for hand scutched, and 7s 6d to 13s 6d for milled.

Metals—Some forced sales of spelter lately depressed quotations 2s 6d to 5s per ton, from which, however, there has been since a partial recovery. Scotch pig iron was slightly higher at the close of the past week, partly owing to the reduction of the import duty in France. Other metals unaltered.

Leather and Hides—Owing to the general depression in the leather trade, the state of the Leadenhall Market continues unfavourable, and a further decline of 1s took place there on Friday. Light cow-hides were quoted on that day at 2s to 2s 2d; best ox, 2s 6d to 3s; fine, 3s 6d; skins, down, 3s 10d to 4s; full skins, 4s 9d to 6s; and half-bred, 4s 6d to 5s 4d.

Produce—Sugar in our market obtained 1s higher at public sales last week for Barbadoes and Montserrat, and, altogether, an improved tone prevailed. In tea there was also a better feeling, but in neither article was much business done. In London the variations during the week were trifling, but a better feeling has prevailed in consequence of the more favourable aspect of politics and of finer weather. The modifications in the French tariff have again stimulated the demand for sugar, which, with an increased business, advanced 6d per cwt., and some large parcels of coffee again passed into the hands of dealers at prices occasionally the turn easier. Native Ceylon kinds, however, are still firm, and some fine parcels of Cannon's Mysore realised exceedingly high prices. The Rio news was less favourable to holders. The limited transactions in tea were for the most part at rather depreciated rates. In the spirit trade the only change was an advance of 2d to 4d per gallon in fine brandies. Some considerable sales of spices were brought forward, resulting in slightly lower quotations for pimento, white pepper, and middling qualities of nutmegs. Rice attracted little attention, but the reduced stocks throughout Europe render holders confident in the future course of prices, and sales were not pressed. In dye-stuffs the only feature to notice is that cochineal found more ready buyers at a small decline. Common olive and sperm and linseed oils obtained better prices; and tallow again advanced, notwithstanding the heavy stock, and large shipments from St. Petersburg. This further advance in the latter article is attributed to the firmness of the Russian receivers on contract for the last three months of the year. The whole of the tallow delivered upon their contracts is said to be provided for, and that the balance for sale to the trade being small, prices are affected accordingly.

The following is the report of the London produce market on yesterday:—

Sugar—Market quiet, but firm.

Coffee—Only a limited inquiry prevailed, but previous rates were obtained.

Tea—Pending the public sales which were to take place to-day, little was done on yesterday.

Rice—The demand was slack, but sales were not pressed, and quotations remained tolerably firm.

Saltpetre—Nothing of interest transpired.

Linseed Oil—Sold slowly at 30s to 30s 3d.

Tallow—Prices were firm; spot 54s 6d; spring 55s per cwt.

The telegrams to-day do not report any material alteration.

The tea sales are stated, however, to have gone off flatly, middling blackish leaf congou being rather lower; but fine realised full prices.

Provisions—Potatoes—Downs, 4s to 5s; kemps, 5s to 6s 6d.

Eggs—Export, 8s; retail, 8s 8d.

Coals, 17s 6d to 19s 6d. There are not many colliers now in port, but if the present dry weather continues, a large quantity of turf may be yet saved, and may make the country demand much less than has been expected.

Hay—Saturday's market was a large one, and prices ranged from 2s 4d to 5s; straw, 2s to 2s 6d.

Cattle—The English markets, held on yesterday, appear to have been firm. At Liverpool the supply of stock was less than last week, and the demand for cattle and sheep was good at previous prices. In London prime beef and sheep advanced ½d per lb., and all other stock brought late quotations, but moved off slowly. The supply at the latter market consisted, including foreign, of 5,100 beasts, 29,000 sheep, 106 calves, and 360 pigs; and in Liverpool there were offered for sale 3,134 cattle, and 8,091 sheep. At the ordinary fairs held during the week business has been rather dull, owing, probably, to the Ballinasloe fair, and to the English markets having been somewhat on the decline lately. Springers and dairy cattle, however, were in active request at most places, and prime beef was also pretty well sought after. In Ballinasloe there has been an improvement in prices of cattle, which latter, however, are much superior to last year, and heifers have been in particularly brisk demand.

Grain, &c.—Notwithstanding the heavy arrivals of foreign grain into the United Kingdom which have taken place, a further very large quantity will, it is considered, be still required, and it must be borne in mind that one of the sources of supply will be soon cut off—namely, from Northern Europe—in consequence of navigation in the Baltic soon ceasing; and after a few weeks we must chiefly rely on America and the South of Europe for foreign supplies. The imports for the past week are very fair, and consist principally of wheat and flour, and with respect to the former, many country millers across the Channel are compelled to buy large parcels of foreign, to enable them to make good saleable flour. The reports respecting the new wheat in England continue to be of the same unfavourable character. The grains are generally soft and unfit for immediate use, and the loss in kiln-drying has, in some cases, reached 20 per cent., which also occurred in some instances here. At Mark-lane, on yesterday, the samples of new wheat at market are described as having been "wretchedly damp;" but the demand for foreign was dull notwithstanding, the latter not being in active request at the close of last week, owing to the improved change in the weather, and to the present high prices; and it appears that to effect sales less money would have to be taken; but for other articles late rates were obtained, and a fair consumptive demand existed. The reports received of the English markets held to-day represent a decline in prices of wheat to the extent of 1s in Leeds, and something more in Hull; but in Liverpool there was only a shade of difference between this day's quotations and those of last market, wheat being only from 1d to 2d per cental, or from 3d to 5d per barrel lower, and no change having taken place in other descriptions of grain. At our Corn Exchange to-day there was a good supply of new grain, and the samples of wheat were somewhat better than those which have been previously shown, and readily brought late rates, prices for this article having in the commencement of business tended upward. In foreign there was very little change, prices being steady, but the demand was inactive. Oats, bere, and barley were 1s lower at the close of the day, and the demand for the first-named article was not at all equal to the supply at market. Rapeseed improved in value, and Indian corn was in fair retail sale, prices for yellow ranging from 37s to 38s 6d, and for white American 41s to 42s 6d. The following are the quotations, viz.—White wheat, 29s to 34s; red do, 29s to 34s; barley, 16s to 19s; bere, 13s to 15s; oats, 12s to 14s; oatmeal, 16s 6d to 18s; rapeseed, 29s to 32s; and bakers' flour, 20s to 23s. The only foreign arrival for the four days up to yesterday evening consisted of a cargo of Spanish flour from Santander, containing 1,718 sacks, reported on yesterday.

From accounts received, it is supposed that besides the grain-laden vessels on passage to the United Kingdom from other quarters, those from the South of Europe alone amount to over 500, the greater number of which contain cargoes of wheat, and the remainder are composed chiefly of Indian corn, barley, and linseed. With respect to the latter, reports from London state that stocks are so light there that it is sold as fast as it arrives, and prices have again been in sellers' favour. Bombay has realised 59s and 60s; Madras, 58s 6d; Calcutta, 56s 6d c f i and sound bags. Off the coast, an Azov cargo sold at 54s 6d delivered, and on arrival a further considerable business has been done, comprising Calcutta, at 55s to 55s 6d, c f i and bags; also Azov seed at 55s to 55s 6d delivered, under fine. Berdianski cargo at 56s 6d per quarter. Rapeseed continues dull of sale at previous rates, and linseed cakes are in short supply and firm in price in the latter market.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

There was a good supply of new grain in to-day. In the beginning of the market a small advance was realised for wheat, and the currencies of Tuesday for other articles, but towards the close wheat receded to last day's currencies, oats, bere, and barley, declined fully 1s, and a large number of samples, especially of oats, remained unsold; and still lower rates would have been accepted, if buyers could have been met. Rapeseed maintained late prices, and a few superior samples for seed obtained each 1s more. There was rather more business done in Indian Corn at our quotations.

	s. D.		s. D.		s. D.		s. D.
White wheat	29 0	to	34 0	Oatmeal	16 6	to	18s
Red do.	29 0	to	34 0	Rapeseed	29 0	to	32s
Oats	12 0	to	14 0	Bakers' flour	20 0	to	23s
Bere	13 0	to	15 0	Indian corn	37 0	to	39 0s
Barley	16 0	to	19 0	per 480lbs			

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 9.—Sugar, so far market steady. Coffee steady. Tea sales of 13,000 packages are going fleetly, middling, blockish leaf congou rather lower, whilst fine realises full prices. Rice quiet. Saltpetre quiet but steady. Tallow is firm to-day at 55s, all the year, 55s 3d to 55s 6d. January to March, little offering.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, OCT. 9.—Fair attendance. Wheat in fair demand at a decline of 1d to 2d per cental. A moderate inquiry for flour without change in value. Indian corn in retail demand at late quotations.—Messrs Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's Report.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 9.—Sugar market steady. Uncleayed Manilla sold at 35s. Rice not much inquired after. Rum neglected.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT. 9.—Sales, 10,000 or more; 6,000 on speculation and export. Very dull.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Cotton in good demand at very full prices; sales about 10,000 bales. Imports, 2,415. Previously, 3,488.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT 9.—Firsts 11[illegible]s; seconds 107s; thirds 98s; fourths, 94s; fifths, 8[illegible]s; sixths, 67s. 1,559 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 9.—White wheat, 2[illegible]s to 32s 9d; red wheat, 22s to 31s; oats, 11 6 to 14 1[illegible]; barley 13s to 17s 6d.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

(FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.)

The weather having continued fine throughout the week, a great deal of corn which was in jeopardy has been secured, some of it in tolerably fair order. There are many localities, however, where the harvest is still incomplete, and much of the second crop of grass has perished. The prospect of the nation in respect of cereals has now much improved, and our necessities have proportionately diminished. We cannot as yet, though, congratulate the country upon having gathered an average crop of wheat; while the quality is much below that rate, some of the new samples sent to the London and other markets being quite unfit for the mill. The consequence has been an unusual drain upon the granaries here—say, by ship and rail, at the rate of 50,000 to 60,000 quarters per week. 25,000 quarters have been sent by the Eastern Counties Railway alone in that time. Nor will this much diminish till the new samples are better fit for manufacture, though the past week has been more calm. Prices, on small supplies, have still been pointing upwards, on an average from 1s to 2s per qr. But should foreign supplies continue free and the weather fine, a temporary check may be expected. With all the benefit of the change of weather, it will not still be well to overlook the great deficiency in potatoes. Taking it at one-third in Ireland on the growth there this season, and accepting the yield per acre at 6 tons, instead of 9 tons, on 1,171,573 acres, we find that country short in human food no less than 3,515,511 tons. Now as the ton may equal a quarter of wheat weighing 480lbs (which is estimating 4⅓lbs. of potatoes equal to 1lb of flour), we want 3,515,511 quarters of wheat or maize on this score. But as in England the failure of this root is equally great, we take the void to be equal to half as much more, which brings the wants of the United Kingdom, without Scotland, for potatoes only, to 5,273,266 qrs of corn. Startling even as this is, a partial failure in turnips or mangel wurtzel seems likely to make additions to this amount. The wheat crop, though in a bad state, may be considered safe; and its lateness will diminish our necessities by about one-tenth—to be made up, perhaps, by the supplies of America. However, the free tribute of all other countries may be required by the close of the season, and it will be dangerous to practice waste or assume plenty while we cannot disturb these figures. The arrivals off the coast since the 28th ult. were 15 cargoes, of which 9 cargoes were wheat, 5 cargoes maize, and 1 cargo beans. The business reported on Friday was as follows, including cargoes on passage—say about 11 cargoes of wheat; Marianopoli at 59s, Taganrog Ghirka 57s, Odessa Ghirka 55s, Galatz 51s; 3 cargoes of hard Taganrog at 54s to 55s; 2 cargoes of old Banat at 54s to 57s; 2 cargoes of Egyptian at 44s and 45s 6d, with new Odessa Ghirka for November and December shipment at 58s 6d per qr, and Santander flour 47s 6d nett per sack. 4 cargoes of maize, at 33s to 37s 10½d, and Egyptian beans at 35s 6d to 34s per qr. The sales noted last week were 69,448 qrs wheat, at 55s 11d, against 130,588 qrs in the corresponding period of last year. The London averages were 56s 4d on 2,870 qrs. The arrivals of wheat and flour into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending September 26th were equal to 173,854 qrs, including 7,849 qrs of colonial.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 8.—We had liberal foreign supplies last week in wheat, oats, beans and flour; but of other grain the quantities were small. The exports were only 60 cwts flour. Of English wheat there were 3,200 qrs, of foreign 31,982 qrs, more than half being Russian. There was but a moderate show of new wheat from Kent and Essex this morning, a very small portion of which was good and dry. Such quality maintained its former value, but for inferior there could be no reliable quotations. The week's fine weather lessened the demand for foreign, to sell which, in quantity, would have required some reduction; but generally holders were firm. Of country flour the supply was 12,912 sacks, of foreign 9,537 sacks and brls. Norfolks were full as slow as ever, at barely a much money. All foreign qualities were a heavy sale, but nominally unchanged in value as well as town made. There were 1,084 qrs of British barley, with 3,574 qrs of foreign. There were a few fine samples of new English malting at market this morning, which were held high; and all foreign descriptions found a good demand at late prices. In malt the tendency for fine qualities was again upwards, such getting scarce. The whole quantity of oats was 49,750 qrs, consisting of 2,492 qrs English, no Scotch, only 52 qrs Irish, and 47,197 qrs foreign. Notwithstanding the liberal supply, there was a good trade, at former quotations for all sweet corn. Of native beans there were 216 qrs, of foreign 7,130 qrs. The smallness of the English supply and distant prospect of receiving any fit for use of the new crop, gave 1s per qr more value to all sorts. Of English peas the supply was 268 qrs, of foreign 797 qrs. The demand for feeding being beyond the English supply, both English and foreign were 1s per qr dearer. Of linseed there were 3,915 qrs, with no export. Crushing qualities again rose 1s per qr for the week, and cakes were readily sold at full prices. On the seed market not much was passing. Cloverseed and trefoil were still firm, as well as winter tares. Mustardseed heavy. Canary in calm. Other seeds without quotable change.

CURRENT PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN AND FLOUR IN MARK-LANE.—Wheat, Essex and Kent white, 50s to 64s per qr.; fine, 64s to 70s; red, 50s to 60s, fine, 62s to 68s; Norfolk, Linc., and Yorks., red, 48s to 60s; fine, 62s to 68s. Barley, malting, 35s to 42s per qr., chevalier new, 34s to 45s do.; grinding, 30s to 34s do.; distilling, 35s to 38s do. Malt, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 52s to 59s per qr.; fine, 64s to 76s do; Kingston, Ware, and town made, 53s to 61s do.; fine, 64s to 76s do; brown, 53s to 54s do.; fine, — to —. Rye, 32s to 33s per qr.; seed, 34s to 40s do. Oats, English, feed, 22s to 2[illegible]s per qr.; potato, 29s to 33s do.; Scotch, feed, 25s to 29s do.; potato, 28s to 33s do; Irish, feed, white, 23s to 27s do.; fine, 27s to 28s do; ditto black, 22s to 26s do.; fine, — to 27s do. Beans, Mazagan, 40s to 45s per qr.; ticks, 40s to 45s do; Harrow, 43s to 48s do.; pigeon, 47s to 52s do. Peas, new, white, boilers, 42s to 46s per qr.; maple, 43s to 45s do.; grey, 39s to 43s do. Flour, per sack of 280 lbs., town households, 51s to 57s per qr., country, 44s to 45s do.; households, 43s to 50s do. Norfolk and Suffolk, ex ship, 43s to 44s do.

Foreign grain—Wheat, Dantzic, mixed, 68s to — per qr.; high, do., — to 68s; extra, — to 72s; Konigsberg, 56s to 67s; high do. —; extra, — to 70s; Rostock, 66s to —; fine, 69s to 71s; American, white, 60s to 67s; red, 60s to 67s; Pomera., Meckbg., and Uckermark red, 61s to 67s; Silesian, red, 60s to 67s; white, 66s to 70s; Danish, Holstein, 60s to 67s; Russian, hard, 58s to 65s; French, 58s to 67s; white, 62s to 69s; St. Petersburg and Riga, 58s to 67s; Rhine and Belgium, 62s to 70s per qr. Barley, grinding, 31s to 33s per qr.; distilling, 35s to 38s. Oats, Dutch, brew, and Polands, 26s to 31s; feed, 24s to 27s; Danish and Swedish, feed, 25s to 28s; Stralsund, 25s to 28s; Russian, 23s to 24s. Beans, Friesland and Holstein, 39s to 44s; Konigsberg, 39s to 44s; Egyptian, 37s to 38s. Peas, feeding, 41s to 43s; fine boilers, 43s to 45s. Indian corn, white, 37s to 39s; yellow, 36s to 38s. Flour, per sack, French, 40s to 47s; Spanish, per sack, 47s to 49s; American, per barrel, sour, 26s to 29s; sweet, 30s to 32s.—Mark-lane Express.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, OCT. 8.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 8,743 head. In the corresponding week in 1859 we received 7,697; in 1858, 7,580; in 1857, 10,204; in 1856, 5,069; in 1855, 6,518; and in 1854, 8,002 head.

YEARLY COMPARISON OF WEEKLY IMPORTS.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
1860	2705	5240	64	355	379
1859	1296	5764	62	259	316
1858	954	5919	80	525	102
1857	1473	7794	64	549	324
1856	2220	2069	—	381	379
1855	1983	3992	—	273	270
1854	2296	5373	—	233	100

Owing to the non-arrival of several steamers, the show of foreign stock here to-day was only moderate; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds ruled inactive, on former terms. Fresh up from our own grazing districts, the receipts of beasts were not to say extensive, and the quality of most breeds was inferior. The few prime Scots, shorthorns, &c., on offer were disposed of at an improvement in value of 2d per 8lbs. Otherwise, the beef trade was dull, on former terms. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire were received 2,400 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 500 various breeds; and from Ireland, 200 oxen and heifers. With sheep we were but moderately supplied. Prime Downs and half-breds moved off steadily, and, in some instances, the currencies had an upward tendency—the best Downs having realised quite 5s 4d per 8lbs; but inferior breeds were a slow inquiry, on former terms. Calves, though in short supply, changed hands slowly, at last week's quotations. The best veal sold at 5s per 8lbs. Pigs moved off freely, and the best porkers commanded rather more money.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 8d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; suckling calves, 19s to 22s; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

ENGLISH WOOL MARKETS.

LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 8.—Since our last report very little home-grown wool has been on offer. There has been some inquiry for good and fine qualities at full quotations, but other kinds have met a dull sale, on former terms. Orders continue to arrive from the Continent, but mostly at low limits. The future course of the trade seems to point to continued firmness in price.

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET, OCTOBER 4.—Very little change has occurred during the week in any department of the trade. Every one agrees in reporting wool quiet, but firm. A fair business, no doubt, is doing, as, indeed, must be the case when the consumption is so considerable, but less wool is sold than two or three weeks back, spinners having, as we said last week, supplied their immediate wants. Hogs and wethers may be quoted at 1s 10d and 1s 8d respectively, at which prices they are very firm.—Bradford Observer.

LEEDS (ENGLISH AND FOREIGN), OCT. 5.—There is a moderate demand for both English and foreign wool, and prices are unaltered. The sales of colonial have been rather below an average. For some kinds of low wool there is a good demand, and prices are somewhat higher.

DONCASTER, OCT. 6.—The last market for the present year was held to-day. There were several buyers, but scarcely any wool for them—not a single sheet for each buyer, it has nearly all been cleared from growers early this season. Prices are well maintained for long wool, bright haired and blooming.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 6.—Scotch—There is a better inquiry for Laid Highland, but the demand is entirely for the better class; low and badly-conditioned continue to be neglected. White Highland is more inquired for, and very light in stock. There is a fair average demand for good cheviots, even at the comparatively high prices. Laid Highland wool per 24lbs, 11s 6d to 13s; white Highland do., 14s to 17s; laid crossed do., unwashed, 14s to 16s 6d; do. do. washed, 16s to 18s 6d; laid Cheviot do. unwashed, 17s 6d to 20s; do., washed, 22s to 28s; white Cheviot do., washed, 34s to 44s. Foreign—There is generally a lull after the public sale, and the account of business by private contract this week has been on a limited scale. Imports for the week, 3,924 bags; previously this year, 157,285 bags.

LONDON HOP MARKET—MONDAY, OCT. 8.

It may be useful to refer to the periods that have occurred with duties under 100,000, together with each preceding year since 1830, which, if we remember rightly, was the year when the beer duty was repealed, viz:—

1830	205,000		1853	152,000	
1840	34,000	239,000	1854	47,000	199,000
1848	212,000		1859	328,000	
1849	79,000	291,000	1860 estimated	30,000	358,000

Thus showing a surplus produce of 67,000 at present over the whole of the above data, and the very large excess of 159,000 over 1853 and 1854. To this it may be said, the growth of 1849 paid 79,000 as new, whereas, this year, it is rated at only 30,000; but in reply, it must not be forgotten that the growth of 1848 was one of the worst ever produced, whereas, last year was one of the best; therefore, a formidable objection is presented to exorbitant prices of this year being maintained. The market is firm.

IRISH PROVISIONS IN LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 8.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,349 firkins butter and 2,400 bales of bacon, and from foreign ports 15,492 casks butter and 521 bales bacon. The Irish butter market ruled very firm, and an advance of 2s per cwt. was generally demanded, which the dealers were unwilling to give, and but a moderate amount of business was transacted. Foreign sold slowly, without any particular change in price. The bacon market ruled quiet, and the business transacted was at a decline of about 2s per cwt. At the close of the week holders were firm at the decline, in consequence of the high prices paying for pigs. We quote from 64s to 73s landed, according to quality, weights, &c. The replies to the tenders for supplying the navy with salted provisions were received on the 2nd inst; the quantities were 15,000 tierces and 18,500 barrels pork, and 6,000 tierces and 5,800 barrels beef, at prices averaging about £9 5s per tierce and £6 3s per barrel for pork, and £7 per tierce and £4 12s 6d per barrel for beef, being about 40s per tierce pork and 10s per tierce beef over the rates of last year.—Another report—Although the demand for Irish butter in the past week was not so lively, business to a fair extent was transacted, landed and for shipment, and for fine descriptions 1s to 2s advance was realised, and the market presented a firm and healthy appearance at the close. Foreign was in steady request at about previous rates, with a tendency to higher prices for best quality. Bacon landed was in slow and limited demand, and slightly cheaper. Sales were reported for shipment to the coast for four months forward at 60s to 62s per cwt. Of hams and lard nothing new to report. The contract for navy provisions was declared on Tuesday last. The average price of pork (Irish and Hamburg) was reported at about £9 2s 6d per tierce, and beef, chiefly American, about £7 per tierce.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DUBLIN

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G P O, for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

India, (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Oct. 10.
Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 11.
India (Bombay) [*]	6 a m Oct. 11.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Oct. 12.
America (New York) [Q]	7 a m Oct. 14.
West Indies and Pacific [S]	6 p m Oct. 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Oct. 16.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Oct. 16.
India (Bombay) via Marseilles	6 a m Oct. 18.
Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 18.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Oct. 19.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., [S]	6 p m Oct. 19.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Oct. 21.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	7 a m Oct. 23.
West Coast of Africa [L]	6 p m Oct. 23.
Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 25.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Oct. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	6 a m Oct. 26.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Oct. 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	6 p m Oct. 26.
America (New York) Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Oct. 28.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Oct. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"The Honey Moon," "Militaire et Pensionnaire," "The Thumping Legacy," "La Corde Sensible," and "An Ambuscade in Inkermann."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 3 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 6, amounted to 63,475, making a daily average of 10,579 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds
TEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following will, in future, be the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,
First three lines ... 1s 0d
Every additional line ... 0s 3d

WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,
First three lines ... 1s 0d
Every additional line ... 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

When our City Monuments you honour with a visit,
'Tis true, you'll either find this shop or you'll miss it.
THE Custom House Returns show that EDWARD KEEVIL is the only Importer in all Ireland of MEERSCHAUM PIPES DIRECT FROM GERMANY.
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY,
And 66, DAWSON-STREET,
Corner of Nassau-street, Dublin.

HUNTING BREECHES.—We respectfully invite NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN to inspect our present stock of new materials for Hunting Breeches; which will be found more varied and extensive than any past season.
Also, some very beautiful new styles of Hunting Vests.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, Molesworth-street.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.
Cold mornings and damp, chilly evenings at the approach of Winter, should remind those who value the blessings of health of the necessity of putting on Warm Inside Clothing, before it is too late, and the next consideration with them should be, where it can be got Cheapest and Best.
Since opening our new concern at No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, (near Carlisle-bridge), past experience, coupled with the smallness of our expenses, has enabled us at unusually low prices to supply our friends and the public with the same class of prime goods which they were formerly accustomed to get at our Celebrated House in WESTMORELAND-STREET.
In order to uphold our name and prestige, we have just laid in a stock of Winter Goods, which for variety, cheapness, and quality, cannot be surpassed.
Those who require Vests, Drawers, Woollen Socks, Shirts, Ties, Braces, Collars, Gloves, &c., are respectfully invited to call at our Establishment, where our dreams by night and our thoughts by day, is how we can best add to their bodily comforts, and where the large business we are doing is a proof that our present exertions and the remembrance of our former fame and character, is fully reciprocated and encouraged by a vast number of our former patrons.
Should old acquaintance be forgot?
The heart replies—Ah, surely not
Those who in youth our wants supply
In age we never should pass by.
M'MAHON and CO.,
formerly of Westmoreland-street; now of No. 4, D'Olier-street, near Carlisle-bridge.)

WE are conversant with the latest and most approved methods of Cutting.
We are careful in our Measurements.
We pay particular attention to the directions of Gentlemen Ordering.
We give "honest value for ready money."
We keep a carefully selected Stock of Goods, and
We avoid the absurd system of newspaper puffing, so much in vogue, which invariably leads to disappointment and annoyance to those who are deceived by it.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
51, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers at 16s., Thoroughly Shrunk.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS.
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.
USEFUL.
No. 4,287.
Designs Office, London,
August 31st, 1860.
I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.
Exd. J. H. Bowin.
CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.
BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office London.
The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and inuniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.
Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,
13 AND 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

A CARD.
MRS. SIDFORD,
17, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN,
Paris Millinery and Court Dressrooms,
Respectfully announces the arrival of
NEW PATTERNS IN CRINOLINE AND FANCY STRAW BONNETS,
NEW PATTERNS IN PARIS CLOAKS,
BROGUETS, REPS, &c., &c.
Also a Case of Rich BLACK GLACE SILK and VELVET, of excellent quality.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10.

If Dublin has so extended towards the East that Trinity College, "near" Dublin, is now in the heart of a dense population, the city has also spread its arms to the West. When Swift, anticipating the cloud which eventually darkened his own bright intellect, founded an asylum for lunatics, the "Hospital fields" formed a wide expanse of green, and the blackbird sung where now is heard the sound of the hammer and the roar of the distillery. Either Dean Swift knew little of statistics, or lunacy has increased enormously in Ireland. He contemplated an asylum for 56 patients from the whole of Ireland. Even so late, however, as 1790, there were but 200 lunatics supported in our charitable institutions; now, in District Asylums alone, above 4,000 patients are cared for, and accommodation is prepared for 2,000 more to meet the most urgent claims.

Swift intended his asylum to be located in the fresh country, but man has built round it a busy portion of the town. Only from some few windows can a glimpse of green fields be caught; elsewhere the imbecile sees only dead walls, the representative of his own mind. In other, and even more important respects, the condition of Swift's Hospital is sadly deficient in all the requirements which a humane and wise science has deemed necessary for the lunatic. In the letter of Dr. Nugent, Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, to Dean Pakenham, we read that the interior is dismal and gloomy, the corridors are insufficiently ventilated, the basement storey is not only dark and cheerless, but damp, and more or less unhealthy; the sewerage is very deficient, and the offices are ill-constructed and offensive; there are no proper baths, and no suitable apartments for refractory or dangerous patients; no material structural improvements have been made for the last thirty years; and, what cannot now be remedied, owing to the growth of buildings round the hospital, the airing-ground for 150 lunatics is lamentably deficient.

But two modes present themselves for correcting these evils. One is to add to and alter the existing building—a proceeding which would involve considerable expense, and be inefficient after all. You may widen the old windows or break out new ones; the sewerage may be improved; but no expenditure can throw open the bright world of nature to the lunatic, or secure for him a retired walk under green trees. Moreover, the plan of St. Patrick's Hospital is such that, without a total reconstruction of the building, amounting almost to the erection of an edifice from the ground, no effective system of classification is possible.

The tendency of modern sanitarians is to throw back our educational and lunatic establishments into the country, and the plan proposed by Dr. Nugent is simply to sell the present building, and erect another in some healthy and cheerful locality, within two or three miles of Dublin. This can readily be accomplished, once we get over the natural passion for clinging to old foundations. The gradual savings of the Board of Management now amount to an accumulation of £20,000, lodged in bank to the credit of the institution. The present building and its furniture are very moderately valued at £5,000, which makes a total of £25,000 available. The expense of forming a new asylum, on the best principle, including furniture, the purchase of 24 acres of land, architect's fees, &c., is exactly £25,000. As Government has at various times contributed £22,000 to Swift's foundation, it is but reasonable to expect that assistance would be cheerfully given should the building, by any chance, exceed the estimate.

The inmates of Swift's Hospital at present number 141; the proposed building would accommodate many more. Dr. Nugent, following the example of the celebrated Institution at Perth, would divide the patients into four distinct classes, *not with any view to difference of medical treatment or supervision.* The first class to consist of 65 free patients, or 15 more than the foundation of Dean Swift contemplated. The second class to contain 40 patients, each paying £35 a year. Those between the condition of paupers and they who are able to afford this sum can be cared for in District Asylums, at £20 per head, and are consequently sufficiently provided for. The third class to be formed of those who can pay £60 a year, and the highest class to comprise fifty patients, each paying £80 a year. There would be thus accommodation provided for two hundred patients, and the income of the institution, calculated on the above scale, and including the revenue of the Swift estate, £2,200 a year, would produce an income of £10,300. On this an annual saving of £1,500 per annum, after deducting all expenses, could be made, and this could be devoted either to the increase of the establishment or the extension of the system to other places in the vicinity of the metropolis or in the provinces. As Dean Swift founded the hospital out of the proceeds of his deanery, it is proposed to set apart twelve beds of the first class, six of the second, and six of the third, for those members of the clergy or their families whom Providence may visit with insanity.

A plan of this kind needs only to be known to be appreciated. All classes are provided for, and the same medical treatment is secured for all, under the supervision of a public board. The cost of the most expensive class, in the above scale, would be from ten to twenty per cent. lower than those of Private Lunatic Asylums, and all who pity those who wander in mental darkness would rejoice at the commencement of a system which must eventually sweep away all those anomalous prison houses, called Private Lunatic Asylums.

The eyewitnesses of the double battle of Maddolini and Saint Agatha vie with each other in vivid description, and admiration of the courage and determination of the combatants. We have selected the account given by the *Debats*, not only as being peculiarly graphic, but as coming from a quarter not very favourable to Garibaldi. All the accounts agree in stating that the forces of the King doubled those of Garibaldi; that on the King's side were the very *elite* of his army, from which every waverer had retired; while those who fought under Garibaldi were, with the exception of his own Cacciatori, recruits of two months' standing. All agree, too, in asserting that the battle was fiercely and pertinaciously contested, and that never was there an army so decidedly beaten as that of the King. The fight burned from dawn until the evening of the 19th, or, as the Neapolitans assert, for two whole days. The fire ran along a great semicircle in front of Santa Maura, Caserta, and Maddolini. At the last effort the Royal troops were driven in rout across the Volturno and into Capua. Five pieces of cannon were taken by the Garibaldians, in drawing off which two British sailors were conspicuous. Some seamen, belonging to the Renown, "on leave," could not resist the allurement of a fight, and pointed the Garibaldian guns. The actual loss of the King has not been ascertained. Eleven hundred prisoners were on the roll the day after the battle, but a complete brigade had since been intercepted, and two battalions fled to the mountains and could not escape. It was the most sanguinary engagement of modern times, and conducted towards the close with absolute ferocity. The Calabrese rivalled in daring the old Cacciatori des Alpes, and the Neapolitans, flinging away the rifle, stabbed alike the resisting and the wounded with the stiletto which tyranny had taught them to use.

The King cannot attempt the offensive again. He is hemmed up in a limited space, and is checkmated. No reinforcements can reach him, while the whole country pours in supplies to Garibaldi. We rejoice to learn that among the patriots few are slain, though many are wounded. It is confirmed that the Anglo-Sicilian Brigade resisted nobly against overwhelming numbers, and that all their officers, chiefly English, were wounded, Colonel Dunn, their commander, being pierced by a musket ball through the thigh. The fight which most resembles this engagement is that of Inkermann, where the Russians advanced, like the Neapolitans, under cover of a mist, and where the battle became a series of combats between individuals.

There will be no battle like to this between the lines of Capua and Gaeta. Piedmontese, in scant numbers—probably the vanguard of Cialdini's army—fought at Caserta. The main body is close behind. Victor Emmanuel has entered the Neapolitan territory. His troops passed over the Papal frontiers at three several points. A day's march will place them between Gaeta and Capua. Resistance is now impossible; for if the Piedmontese merely remained inactive in their positions, the Royal army must be starved.

Last week the French and English journals cast a cloud upon the military reputation of Garibaldi. It is all sunshine now. He has fought a great battle and won a great victory. The undisciplined levies of men struggling to be free have proved themselves too strong for the well-trained janissaries of a tyrant.

The Pope has received friendly advice from the Czar. The son of the persecutor of the nuns of Minsk gives acceptable counsels, for they are those which the Pope had already determined to follow. His Imperial Majesty advises the Pope not to leave Rome, not to mutter a curse of excommunication, but simply to protest against the invasion by Sardinia. The Pope, indeed, has already gone one step further, for he has declared all the acts of Sardinia to be null and void, including, of course, the capture of Perugia, the storming of Ancona, and the defeat of Lamoriciere. Two hundred millions of Romanists are required to believe that none of these things have any reality.

The *Times* on the Bourbons:—

Prince John of Bourbon renews his pretensions to the Spanish throne in a letter to ourselves which we publish this morning, and which may serve in some sort as a supplement to the manifesto inserted in our columns a fortnight ago. It is but justice to our illustrious correspondent to say that he explains both his views and his position with a frankness which leaves nothing undisclosed. The Spanish nation, according to his statement of the case, is in a lamentable plight. That it exhibits a certain degree of progress he cannot deny, but this he attributes to the flow of events and the "advancement of the age," which carry all States onwards in despite even of their Constitutions or Governments. Otherwise, the condition of Spaniards is deplorably bad. They have little civil liberty, less religious toleration, small public credit, and less national enterprise. We infer, of course, from these pointed observations, that if Prince John were raised to the throne he would abolish military conscription, pay the Spanish bondholders, protect Protestant congregations, and reform the Administration of Cuba. The programme is a tempting one, certainly, and is dexterously adapted, beyond doubt, to English views. To intimate to the people of this country that Spain, under a certain new Government, would liquidate all her arrears, allow the free circulation of the Bible, and put an end to the abominations and expenses of the Slave Trade, is quite enough to ensure a favourable hearing. Unfortunately, however, it is no business of ours. Prince John's constituents must be found on the other side of the Pyrenees, and we are by no means sure that these propositions would be regarded in those parts with the same approval which might attend them here.

The truth, however, is, that the question cannot be placed upon any grounds of this nature, and, as Prince John has done us the honour of a direct appeal, we will tell him for his information what Englishmen think of his pretensions and his proceedings. He is probably sincere in his protestations, in his utter rejection of all family traditions, and in his declaration that he would govern his kingdom, if he could get it, in a spirit of uprightness and liberality. We are not called upon to question the faith of these promises, though they come from a Bourbon. We dare say Prince John is the best of his race, which, indeed, is no great praise, and when pretenders to the Crown of Castile are wanted he would probably be as good an one as could be had. All we have to add at the present conjuncture is that the article does not appear to be in demand. There is no inquiry for it. The Spaniards do not want a new Government. They may be very much mistaken in this respect, very blind to their own interests, or even oblivious of their proper duties, but, as a matter of fact, they do not exhibit the least desire to exchange their Administration for another. Some of Prince John's acquaintances found that out the other day. Spain may be in very indifferent hands, but that is the affair of Spaniards themselves, and they, as far as we know, make no complaint.

In a few words, there is one little thing wanted before Prince John can fairly appear as a candidate, and that is a vacancy. If he looks around him in this country he may observe that no pretender to popular favour, however distinguished, ever thinks of issuing his address until an election is impending. There is no election impending in Spain. The Prince does, indeed, declare that "a revolution is imminent," but that is matter of opinion, and he must wait, at any rate, for the accomplishment of the fact. When the Spaniards announce themselves prepared to receive tenders for the Crown, Prince John can come forward with, perhaps, more reason, if not more right, than any other competitor, but as yet they have issued no such notification. For all we know to the contrary, they are reasonably well satisfied with the government of Queen Isabella, and it is not for us, nor for Prince John either, to catechise or molest them even for their own good. This is the point at which our correspondent's argument fairly breaks down, and where all his parallels fail. When Napoleon III. "solicited the votes of the French people," the French people were proceeding to a formal election, and it was known that candidates for the Presidency of the Republic might advance, without intrusion or danger, their respective claims. When Victor Emmanuel put forward a title to the Sovereignty of Italy it was understood that the Sovereignty of Italy would be vacant, and would be adjudged either to that monarch or to some other competitor. Nothing of this kind has occurred in Spain. That country is at least as tranquil as it has been at any time for the last thirty years, and is considerably more prosperous. In the estimate of its own people it has made a prodigious rise in the scale of nations, and from having been a mere field of diplomatic intrigue has become qualified to figure once more in European councils as a first-rate Power. That, of course, is not exactly the opinion of Prince John of Bourbon; perhaps it is not ours, but if it happens to be that of Spaniards themselves we do not see why the impression need be disturbed. The Prince affirms that the wretched condition of Spain "preoccupies all political parties," and that "the necessity of a change is in the conscience of every Spaniard." If that be so, let the Spaniards speak out, and when they do it will be time enough for John of Bourbon to reply. Perhaps the case may not be so bad as he thinks, for exiles and pretenders are somewhat apt to exaggerate the sufferings of the country which is deprived of their presence; but, whether the assumption be sound or unsound, the proceedings in contemplation should be commenced on the other side. It is not for Prince John to appeal to the Spanish people; it is for the Spanish people to appeal to him. When he assumes the initiative in such a proceeding he does in reality "promote revolution." He is inciting the people of Spain to dethrone their reigning Sovereign, and exposes himself accordingly to the very charge which he is most anxious to rebut. We acquit him of any design to set blood flowing, or to kindle a civil war, but these consequences are but too naturally contingent upon such dynastic changes as he gratuitously advocates. When any Prince or Pretender addresses a nation living at peace within itself, and endeavours to set that nation upon changing its rulers, he is promoting revolution and nothing less. He may stand acquitted in his own conscience of any ambitious motives, and he may feel irresistibly impelled by sentiments of duty to the course he is adopting, but revolution is the plain consequences to be expected from his acts, and that is an evil too terrible to be invoked on any such grounds.

Prince John concludes his address to us with an intimation of his fear that he may have "committed an error in his mode of proceeding." We are happy to assure him that this is precisely the point at which he has shown the greatest judgment. If he must needs invite the attention of Spaniards to his claims and proposals, he could not have chosen a better medium than the columns of our journal. Much blood would be saved, and grievous disturbance avoided if all Pretenders would assert their supposed titles in a similar manner. A letter to the *Times* is a very pacific form of rebellion. It is a far more judicious demonstration than a hostile descent or a precipitate invasion. It breaks no bones, and yet produces its effect all the same, for it ensures complete publicity and impartial consideration. Prince John of Bourbon has now accomplished what ought to be the sum of his present designs. He has enabled all Spaniards to understand that if ever they want a King come of a good old stock, and yet warranted to govern in a really liberal spirit, he is their man. He might have been six months in Catalonia without making half as much impression on the world. He has commended his pretensions to the notice of Englishmen also, and has undoubtedly taught them that a Bourbon has been found at last who was capable of learning. All Europe, in short, is now in possession of his terms, and with that advantage we trust he will be content. He has made an offer in a shape which has done nobody any harm, and that is saying a good deal for a Pretender. But the proposal should have proceeded in strict propriety from the other side, and to that side at least be left the prosecution of the suit.

KILKEE RACES.—In consequence of the Killarney races having been published for the days upon which it was intended to have the Kilkee races, the stewards of the latter have deemed it advisable to claim the races for this season.—*Clare Journal.*

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday.

The spirit-rappers have still a word to say in their own defence, and will not be put down by the attacks of *Blackwood.* Mr. W. Howitt comes forward as their champion, in reply to the article denouncing the mania for holding intercourse with the unseen world as "that ignoble and debasing superstition which disgraces Europe at the present day." He brings into court, as witnesses in support of his case, Lord Brougham, Sir David Brewster, and Lord Lyndhurst. During Mr. Home's recent sojourn in London, he, on one occasion, paid a fortnight's visit to the last nobleman, and spiritualised him and his family. Mr. Faraday has been invited to subject himself to the influence of the medium, but declined. Perhaps Mr. Home has disappeared into the spiritual regions, but his whereabouts for some time past are unknown.

The bit of gossip I mentioned on Saturday, that the French Emperor intended to go to Warsaw uninvited, with the hopes of detaching Austria and the Northern Powers from England, receives confirmation from the Paris correspondent of the *Times* to-day. The best thing out, in connection with Volunteers, is a pamphlet by M. Geuty, a Frenchman. His theory is, that England is the prey of an oligarchy, composed of two sections—the Whigs and Tories—who are ever playing at battledore and shuttlecock with nationalities. To-be-sure, there is another class, *l'ecole* Manchester, but it is too unimportant to be taken into consideration. The oligarchy plot at home and abroad; the Queen and Prince Albert are marks for their insult—the latter because he has at heart the liberation of the masses from a state of serfdom. Ireland, under this oligarchy, is fertilised by dead bones. England has aimed to carry out the wishes of these rulers, who seek to divert attention from the paper duties, to unite with Germany against France, and to divide Europe. Having started with these principles, the enthusiastic Frenchman concludes by advising England to place "La marine Anglais a la disposition de la France," to enable the Emperor to carry "a la travers le monde le flambeau de la civilisation." It is to be hoped that, in his affection for Ireland, M. Geuty has forwarded a copy to The O'Donohue and the MacMahon Committee.

The usual weekly march of the London Irish Volunteer Corps was not observed on Saturday, in consequence of the melancholy death of the senior captain of the regiment, Captain De Freyne Jones, the intelligence of which reached the regiment through the IRISH TIMES. Lord Ashley has been gazetted to a captaincy in the corps. The City of London Rifle Brigade are entering into arrangements for a ball on a scale of unwonted grandeur, in the Guildhall, to take place about the middle of next month. It is expected that the members of the various Volunteer corps in and about London will muster in good numbers at the festivities, and that the scene at the Floral Hall, on the occasion of her Majesty's Volunteer levée, will be re-enacted in all its splendour. A great want is expressed for more Volunteer cavalry, and plans are under consideration for raising troops of mounted yeomen. The Government have at length been led to see the necessity of encouraging such a step, and have promised to supply paid sergeant instructors to every mounted corps formed. The Opposition side of the House of Lords frequently urged the Ministry to adopt this step during the session, but in vain. Of course, the Secretary at War has a title to the credit of the move. However, recantation under any influence is present, and the Dublin committee would feel no objection that Lord Palmerston should, out of session, give facilities for the formation of an Irish Volunteer force. Mr. Chadwick read an able paper on the effects which the movement has had, in a moral and social aspect, on Great Britain, before this social gathering at Glasgow.

The Admiralty have at last decided on retracing their steps from the course indicated in Lord C. Paget's boast, which he uttered in the House of Commons, that Great Britain had four armour-clad vessels only, while the French had ten. These four went by the name of "Pakington's folly" on the Government side of the House, and many a joke was cracked thereon at Sir John's expense. Sir John will now, however, be able to retort the joke; but the move will be expensive enough, as each vessel will cost half a million.

Mr. Darwin's theory is promised fresh investigation from the pen of Professor Philips, the Oxford geologist, in a new work on the origin and succession of life on the "Earth." The Rev. W. Elwin's "Life and Works of Pope," in which our eminent countryman, Wilson Croker employed his latter days, is announced in Murray's annual sale. Eothen Kinglake, after frequent promises and tiresome procrastinations, at last announces the appearance of his "History of the War in the Crimea." Much curiosity is felt about Lady Llanover's "Autobiography of Mrs. Delany," Lord Stanhope's (the historian Mahon) "Life of William Pitt," and the Duke of Buckingham's "Memoirs of the Court and Cabinet of Wm. IV. and Victoria." The preceding volumes published by his grace admitted the public to many secrets, and expectation runs high on the forthcoming ones. The Syrian massacres will lend a special interest to Lord Carnarvon's "Recollection of the Druses." Amongst the literary productions of the season is a shower of almanacs for 1861, just poured in from Paris. Almanacs for the "Drawingrooms and Kitchens," for "Cooks and Historians," for "Dancers and Card Players," for "Smokers and Snuff-takers," for "Farceurs and Bonapartists," "The Almanack of the National Glories" are all to be had for a few sous.

Charles Dickens has for some time been rusticating at Gadshill, and reams of paper reach him there from London. He says he is not writing a serial, but his friends insist to the contrary, and fix the 1st of January for the appearance of the first number. He is said to have been paid £1,000 for a story, called "Hunted Down," by the Messrs. Harper, for allowing it the first run in America. This was at the rate of £100 a page of *All the Year Round*, as the same tale occupied only ten pages of that journal when it was published. Novels in shilling numbers are also spoken of from the pens of Thackeray and Trollope. Mrs. Beecher Stowe will commence a new romance, in the January number of the *Atlantic Monthly.* Tom Taylor, or, as his friends call him, Captain Tom Taylor, has been appointed the theatrical critic of the *Times.* He was always a regular member of the Thunderer's corps; but his opinions sought their natural expression in Conservative journals. A great outcry is raised against the slight effort made by the Conservative party to identify themselves with the public press of London. The attempt to start another Conservative paper here has fallen through. An effort is again made to force a semi-literary man, Edward Miall, the editor of the *Nonconformist*, and one of the founders of the Anti-Church Movement and Liberation Society, into the House of Commons. He sat for Rochdale from 1847 to 1857, and was in the latter year turned out by the exertions of Dr. Tresham Gregg, at the general election consequent on the China vote. Neither Boston nor Honiton, however, seem inclined to woo the Radical.

While Italy is getting rid of passports, one of our colonies, the Cape, seeks to retrograde into this symptom of absolutism. An act has just passed there—but illegally, as the required notice was not given—which requires every white person, not a burgher of the State, who desires to visit it, to provide himself with a passport, in which must be inserted a description of himself and the property he brings with him, even to "his ox and his ass." A penalty of £37 10s is inflicted for every breach, and a special exception to the provisions of it made in favour of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred.

CLOSING OF THE REGISTRATION FOR 1860.

We desire earnestly to call the immediate attention of unregistered Conservative freemen, freeholders, leaseholders, and rated occupiers, to a final warning, respecting their present claims, which appears to-day amongst our advertisements. Men are often quick to discuss political contingencies, who are slow to act upon political convictions. Such citizens must bear with our telling them plainly that they are more ornamental than useful members of the body politic. Let them now "shake off dull sloth," and arise to the simple work of qualifying themselves to assert their constitutional rights in due season.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of our kind correspondent, "A PLAYGOER," which we shall be happy to publish, if he will allow his own signature to be appended; but, without which, his own good sense will show that the publication of his letter would be probably misunderstood.

Our correspondent, "A FRIEND," omitted to give his name and address, as required.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

COBURG, OCT. 5.—Her Majesty the Queen, with the Prince Consort, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Princess Alice, their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Reuss, and the Count and Countess Alexander Mensdorff-Pouilly, drove yesterday to Rosenau, where luncheon was served.

Lord John Russell, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in attendance, also accompanied the Royal party.

After luncheon the carriages were again in attendance, and her Majesty and the rest of the party proceeded to Waltersdorf, whence they walked over the hill to Lauterburg, and returned to the Palace at Coburg at six o'clock.

His Royal Highness the Count of Syracuse (uncle of the King of Naples) and suite have arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, from Paris.

The Duke of Leinster has arrived in London within the last few days, from the Continent, on his way to Carton.

Lord Dunkellin, M.P., has joined the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde at Portumna Castle, county Galway.

The Right Hon. Lady Plunket, accompanied by the Hon. Gertrude Plunket, have arrived at the Palace, Tuam.

The Lady Headley has returned to the family mansion, Aghadoe House, Killarney, from her ladyship's marine residence at Rossbeigh.

The Earl and Countess of Rosse, Lord Oxmantown and the other members of the noble earl's family, have arrived at the Castle, Parsonstown.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen has returned to Florence Court, county Fermanagh.

Lord Dunsany is staying at Dunsany Castle.

Lord Powerscourt has arrived at Tollymore Park, on a visit to his venerable grandfather, the Earl of Roden.

Dr. Corrigan has returned from the Continent.

Surgeon Butcher has returned to his residence, 19, Lower Fitzwilliam-street.

Mr. and Mrs. Vance have left the residence of Colonel French, Prospect Hill, for their seat, Sidmouth, Devonshire.

Abel Richard Woodroofe, Esq., accompanied by Wm. Graham, Esq., has arrived at Marine-terrace, Kingstown, per the Asia, from a tour through Canada and the United States.

R. M. Bellew, Esq., M.P., has arrived at Barmeath.

DEATH OF THE HON. MRS. [...]

The Church

The Thanks

The Army

The Navy

LATEST N[EWS]

BY MAGNETIC TEL[EGRAPH]

DEATH OF THE HON. MRS. VESEY KNOX.

We have to record the death of Catherine Ann, relict of the late Honourable Vesey Knox, second son of the first Viscount Northland, and brother and uncle to the successive Earls Ranfurly, at her residence, Bernagh, county Tyrone, Ireland, on the 7th instant, in the 87th year of her age. This lady was the eldest and last surviving daughter of Major-General Gisborne, of Derbyshire, of whom mention is made in "Junius Letters." He was Governor of Charlemont Fort, and for some time Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland. The second daughter married Major Burke, of Fahie, county Galway, many years heir presumptive to the Earldom of Clanricarde, and the third, Mr. Gordon, of Belfast. It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that each of these ladies died in the month in which she married.

The Church.

ENGLISH BENEFICES AND APPOINTMENTS VACANT.

RECTORIES.

Drumlease (and V): dio Kilmore: pat Bishop of Kilmore, &c: Rev W W Wynne, dec.
Melford, Long, Suffolk: dio Ely: val £889: pat J Cobbold, Esq: Rev E Cobbold, dec.
Ufton, Nervet, Berks: dio Oxford: val £426 with residence: pats Oriel College, Oxford: Rev J F Christie, dec.
Watlington, Norfolk: dio Norwich: pat C B Plestow, Esq: Rev E Cobbold, dec.

VICARAGES.

Windsor, Old, Berks: dio Oxford: val £270 with residence: pat Lord Chancellor: Rev A A Cornish, dec.

PERPETUAL CURACY.

Ponsonby, Cumberland: dio Carlisle: val £113 with residence: pat E Stanley, Esq: Rev A Middleton, prom.

CURACIES.

Auckland, St Helen, co and dio Durham.
Barbados, St Joseph: stipend £175 with residence: pat Rev R Rawle, Cheadle.
Buckland, Monachorum, Devon: dio Exeter: with a title.
Burford, co and dio Oxford: stipend £10.
Caston, Norfolk: dio Norwich: stipend £60.
Datchet, Bucks: dio Oxford.
Hampstead, Christ Church, Middlesex: dio London.
Hampton, co and dio Worcester.
Hingham, Norfolk: dio Norwich: stipend £50 and title.
Honingham, Norfolk: dio Norwich.
Illingworth, Yorkshire: dio Ripon: stipend £80 and title.
London, St Bartholomew, Moorfields: stipend £100.
Manchester, St James: stipend £100.
Stretton, co and dio Chester: stipend £80 and residence.
Warbleton, Sussex: dio Chester: stipend £100.

MASTERSHIPS.

Cape Town Grammar School (and Precentorship of the Cathedral): salary £300: application to the Warden of St Andrew's College, Bradfield.
Gloucester Grammar School: salary £200 with residence and capitation fees: testimonials before Dec 8.

Thanks.

From the Committee of the National Association for Promoting the Education of the Deaf and Dumb Poor of Ireland, Claremont, near Glasnevin—To the ladies of Carriglass and Tallow, for £35s 5s 3d (by the hands of the Rev. Richard Longfield), being the proceeds of two sales of work at bazaars held by them in Tallow and Lismore. Also, to Mrs. Oakley, of Tan y Bwlch, Carnarvon, for a donation of £20.

The Army.

Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, 9th October, 1860.

DIVISION ORDERS.

With reference to the general order, dated Horse Guards, 4th October, 1860, and a circular letter addressed to general officers commanding divisions, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, 8th October, 1860, on the subject of the grant of leave of absence to officers, and furloughs to non-commissioned officers and soldiers. The Major-General commanding the division is pleased to make, under the authority of the general commanding, the following arrangements for the troops serving in the Dublin division:—

Leave of absence is granted, under this order, to officers, and may commence as soon as the half-yearly inspections shall have been made. Furloughs granted to non-commissioned officers and soldiers may commence from the 1st of next month.

One field officer, one half of the captains, and one half of the subaltern officers, are allowed to be present with the corps. The following scale is not to be departed from, except in cases of unforeseen emergencies.—

Application for leave of absence for paymasters and medical officers will continue as heretofore. No officer to quit the United Kingdom without her Majesty's permission being obtained through the proper channel. Officers are informed that applications for leave of absence, however short the period may be, must invariably be made in the prescribed form, and, except in cases of real emergencies, forwarded to general officers of brigades one week prior to the date to which the leave is applied. This notice is required in order to regulate the roster for duty. Commanding officers of regiments and depot battalions are authorised to grant furloughs between the 1st of November and the last of March, in the proportion of ten men per troop or company, including non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers.—(Signed)

W. BELLAIRS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Monday, at the Admiralty:—Lieutenant W. H. Elton, to the Miranda; J. H. C. Bishop, chief engineer, to the Miranda; Thomas Edgar, second-class assistant-engineer, to the Miranda; David H. Jenkyn, second-class assistant-engineer, to the Indus, for charge of the Charon; Alexander Gillanders, acting third-class assistant-engineer, to the Donegal; James Torkington and George Alexander, acting third-class assistant-engineers, to the Indus, as supernumeraries; George F. Gossage, acting third-class assistant-engineer, to the Miranda; Richard Oliver, third-class assistant-engineer, to the Miranda; Thomas Lewis, third-class assistant-engineer, to the Cumberland, for charge of the Cochin; and William Watson, third-class assistant-engineer, to the Indus, as supernumerary.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE, Four o'clock, a.m.

ENTRY OF VICTOR EMMANUEL INTO THE NEAPOLITAN PROVINCES.

Yesterday the troops, of whom his Majesty had taken command, entered the Neapolitan provinces at three different points. They were awaited with impatience by the people.

THE BATTLE OF MADDOLINI.

MARSEILLES, OCT. 9.—Letters have been received from Naples to the 6th and from Gaeta to the 3rd inst., containing particulars respecting the late battle, which they stated lasted nearly two days. General Sistori being in great danger, sent a telegram to the Marquis de Villamarina to despatch to him 1,800 riflemen, by whom victory was decided.

ENGLISH SEAMEN AT MADDOLINI.

Some gunners, on leave, of the English steamer Renown, co-operated with the Garibaldians.

EXPULSION OF MAZZINI.

The Marquis de Pallavicini, in his quality of pro-Dictator, having requested Mazzini to leave Naples, the latter had taken his departure from the city. It was confirmed that the concession of the Neapolitan Railway had been granted by Garibaldi to the firm of Adams, of Leghorn.

ITALIAN SUBMISSION TO VICTOR EMMANUEL.

ANCONA, OCT. 9.—The manifesto addressed by King Victor Emmanuel to the people of Southern Italy explains the line of policy he has followed, and the resolutions taken in consequence of the late events in Italy. Deputations are arriving from every province in the Neapolitan States, bearing the resolutions of the municipalities and other constituted bodies which proclaim Victor Emmanuel King and solicit his presence. The Governors and magistrates of the different provinces have signed an act of submission and homage to the King's Government.

PROTEST AGAINST SARDINIA.

The *Patrie* also contains the following, under reserve:—Three great Powers are said to have protested against the entry of the Sardinians into the Neapolitan territory, in view of the considerable concentration of Austrian troops.

In Venetia, the Sardinian army will take up position in the Romagna and in the Duchies, while the strong places will be confided to the National Guard.

ROME.

Advices have been received from Rome, stating that General Goyon had notified that he was about to occupy Velletri and Frosinone, on the Neapolitan frontier. A Sardinian regiment was at Viterbo; it was about to quit the town, which could be re-occupied by the French. General Goyon was present at the funeral of General Pimodan.

PRETENDED DEPARTURE OF THE POPE.

Preparations for departure were being ostensibly made at the Vatican, but the decision upon this step had been adjourned.

PETER'S PENCE.

The official journal had published an article claiming payment of the Peter's Pence from all the faithful, textually declaring that the Pope would accept no subsidy from any territorial Power.

RUSSIAN COUNSEL TO THE POPE.

ROME, OCT. 8.—A courier from St. Petersburg has arrived at the Russian Legation. He is the bearer of dispatches from his Government, advising the Pope not to quit Rome, not to pronounce any excommunication, but for the present confine himself to protesting against the invasion of Sardinia.

GRAND FETE TO THE QUEEN.

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.—The *Patrie* says it is asserted that a grand fete will be given by the Prince Regent, at Coblentz, on the 12th instant, in honour of her Majesty the Queen of England, to which the great part of the German Sovereigns have been invited.

AN ADRIATIC PORT FOR ENGLAND.

Some of the German papers, in order to give a political character to the arrival of Baron Mensdorff at Coburg, circulate a report that his object is to negociate with Lord John Russell the cession to England of a seaport in the Adriatic.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At a meeting yesterday of the creditors of Archer and Son, corn factors, the liabilities were stated at £35,687, and the assets at £14,918. It was resolved to accept 8s in the pound.

General Lamoriciere has arrived in France, and will settle in Normandy or Brittany.

NEWMARKET RACES.

Royal Stakes—Sutherland, 1; King of Diamonds, 2; Trovatore, 3.
Selling Handicap—Jessie Brown (3-year-old), 1; Jessie Brown (2-year-old), 2; Buttercup, 3.
Sweepstakes 5 sovs—Ruby, 1; Parapet, 2; Alice Jane, 3.
Whip—Special Licence, 1; Promised Land, 2; Starke, 3.
Sweepstakes of 30 sovs—Doctor Nicol, 1; Pretty Rosa, 2; Bavaria, 3.
Clearwell Stakes—Folkestone, 1; Viergess Mein Nicht, 2; Imana, 3.

THE BAR.—The following legal promotions were confidently rumoured yesterday as having been effected:—Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Q.C., to be Master in Chancery, vice Acheson Lyle; Mr. Andrews, Q.C., Chairman of East Riding, Cork, to be Chairman of the county Donegal, vice Jonathan Henn, resigned; Mr. De Moleyns, Q.C., appointed to the Chairmanship of the East Riding, Cork.

THE METROPOLITAN HALL SERVICES.—On Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, the third of the three special services held weekly in the Metropolitan Hall for the purpose of affording the public an opportunity of meeting together for Divine worship, and of hearing the Gospel preached, took place, when the Rev. Mr. Davison was the preacher. The service was commenced with singing one of Dr. Watt's hymns, after which the preacher engaged in prayer, and then read a Scripture lesson from the first chapter of the Book of Job. He took his text from the 20th chapter of the Book of the Apocalypse, and the 15th verse—"And whosoever was not found within the Book of Life was cast into the lake of fire." The service was concluded with singing and the pronouncing of the blessing, a little after half-past nine, when the assembly dispersed.

THE PULPIT.—The Rev. Gervase Smith, whose ability as a lecturer in the sister country, is well known and appreciated, will deliver a lecture in the Metropolitan Hall, on this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, on the popular and attractive subject of "The Trial of the Seven Bishops." As Mr. Smith could not attend on any other day, consistently with his engagements in Ireland, the Prayer and Praise Committee have been obliged to give way this evening, to suit his convenience, and at the request of his numerous and earnest friends that they might have this only opportunity of hearing his lecture on a subject which is alike interesting to all parties.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—On Sunday last a sermon, in aid of this most important society, was preached in St. Mark's Church, Drogheda, by the Rev. B. A. Newcomber, incumbent. The rev. gentleman strongly forwarded the claims of the society, and detailed some very interesting facts in connection therewith. At the conclusion of the sermon, a collection was made towards the funds.—*From a Correspondent.*

REVIVAL IN ULSTER.—A meeting was held last evening, in Scots' Church, Capel-street, for the purpose of hearing the statements of the Rev. Mr. R. Smith, of Londonderry, and the Rev. Mr. James White, of Carrickfergus, in reference to the success of the revival movement in Ulster. The Rev. Mr. Smith was unavoidably absent, but much interesting information was imparted by Mr. White upon the subject for which the meeting had been assembled. The clearest evidence was adduced to prove the blessed results which had sprung from the spread of the revival movement, not alone in Ulster, but elsewhere through the country. The congregation, which was a numerous one, listened attentively to the information they received.

DUBLIN LITERARY UNION.—The usual weekly meeting of this society will be held in the Schoolroom, 6½, Whitefriar-street, on this (Wednesday) evening, when a paper will be read entitled "Thoughts on the Creation." Chair to be taken a quarter past eight o'clock precisely. Visitors are invited to attend.

CAPTAIN BARCLAY'S UNPRECEDENTED FEAT OF WALKING 1,000 MILES IN 1,000 HOURS.—The gentlemen interested in the above arduous undertaking having entrusted Mr. J. Levett with the management, he engaged Richard Manks, *alias* the Warwickshire Antelope, and forwarded his expenses; Manks has, however, broken faith, and not come forward, and sooner than disappoint his patrons, Mr. Levett has undertaken the task himself, and will commence on Monday next, October 15, at nine o'clock in the evening, at Mr. Doyle's Sandymount Hotel, Sandymount, after his games at the Rotundo on the same day. The grounds will be open day and night. In the meantime a gentleman well known in Dublin has undertaken the same task for a large bet, commencing on Monday evening, at nine o'clock, on the same ground.

COUNTY DUBLIN ARCHERY CLUB.—The meeting of these archers, so anxiously looked forward to by the public generally, will take place to-day, on the grounds of Rochfort House, Blackrock. Should the weather prove favourable, a fashionable and numerous attendance may be expected. The shooting commences at one o'clock, and will be sustained by some of the best archers (ladies and gentlemen) in Ireland. There will be an excellent day's sport.

INQUESTS.—Dr. Kirwan held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a woman named Bridget Burke, aged 70 years, at the South Dublin Union Workhouse. It appeared from the evidence that this woman had been crossing Bridgefoot-street, on the 18th May last, when the three persons in custody—viz., Daniel Kergin, Edward Miller, and Edward Boyle—were charged at the station-house with having driven over her in a tax-cart, by which her thigh was fractured in two places, after which she was compelled to go to the Meath Hospital, where she remained for some time. She was then removed to the workhouse, where she died on the morning of the 6th inst. The above-named prisoners were at the time brought before the magistrates, and held to bail pending the recovery of the woman, and on her death they were brought up in custody before the coroner. Thomas Murray deposed that he was passing through Bridgefoot-street on the above day, and saw the occurrence. The tax-cart was going at the ordinary pace. The deceased was crossing the street, and the driver gave the proper warning. At this critical moment, however, the reins broke, and the horse could not be stopped before he knocked down the deceased. The parties in the tax-cart, however, behaved very kindly, rendered every assistance to the deceased, and brought her to the hospital. This witness swore that the occurrence was purely accidental, and that no blame could be attached to anyone. The husband of the deceased, in his information taken before the magistrates, proved the above facts. The master of the workhouse proved that the deceased was admitted into the institution on 15th July, and that she died on the 6th inst. John Edge Keegan, resident pupil of the Meath Hospital, deposed that he recollected the deceased being brought to the hospital last May; she then had a fracture of the right thigh, and was not able to speak. She remained in the hospital for two months, when she was discharged. She subsequently went to the South Dublin Union Workhouse, where she died. He had no doubt that death resulted from the fracture of the limb. Verdict, "Accidental Death," in accordance with the above testimony. It was clearly proved that the occurrence was accidental. The prisoners were sent back on remand, preparatory to their being formally discharged on their bail by the police magistrates of the Head Police-office this day.—An inquiry was also held by Dr. Kirwan, yesterday into the nature of the death of Jeremiah Drennan, of Jervis-street, who kept an academy there for many years. It appeared that for a considerable time he had been subject to an organic affection of the heart, and during the excitement attendant upon the chastisement of a refractory boy he fell down and expired. Dr. Kirwan, having learned the above facts, did not think it necessary to hold a regular inquest on the case.

SERIOUS RESULT OF STONE-THROWING.—A publican, named Francis Obre, residing on Lavitt's-quay, lost one of his eyes, the effect of a stone thrown, under the following circumstances:—On Sunday week, which was Cork fair day, Obre thought it his interest to erect a tent on the Fair Field. Some time in the evening a number of young men endeavoured to enter the rear of the tent, and amongst these were brothers, named John and Jeremiah Riordan. The proprietor resisted the entry, whereupon one of the brothers kicked Mrs. Obre, and the other threw a stone which struck Mr. Obre in the eye, the result being that the eye is completely lost. Jeremiah was at once taken into custody, where he still remains, and a warrant for the arrest of the other was issued, but has not as yet been executed. Jeremiah Riordan, on the application of Mr. O'Connell, was on Saturday remanded until Wednesday. Mr. Blake appeared for the prisoner.—*Cork Examiner.*

LOSS OF THE AGNES ANDERSON, OF DUBLIN.—In yesterday's paper we published a brief account of the total loss of the above vessel, together with two of her crew, within about two miles of Portpatrick—not Downpatrick, as erroneously stated by some of our contemporaries—on the Scotch coast. To-day we are enabled to give the names of the survivors (23 in number, including the captain), who, with the exception of the latter, arrived here on Friday evening last, by the steamer Albion, from Stranraer. The following are the names of those saved:—Captain Keating (master), Matthias Durham (mate), J. Chatham (boatswain), J. Merna, J. Cunman, J. Harland, D. O'C——, D. Holmes, Denis M'Carthy, George Hopkins, Peter Miler, Peter Colgan, Samuel Graham, Michael Harris, Peter Conran, Joseph Chatham, John Byrne, John Ward, Frederick Supple, George Dobbins, John Regan, Richard Jones, and John Cummings, all of whom belonged to Dublin. The names of the two seamen who were drowned have not transpired. On arriving at Belfast, these poor fellows presented a most pitiable spectacle, none of them having saved anything belonging to them but the clothes in which they stood—consisting, in most instances, of only a pair of trousers and a shirt. After landing on our quays, they proceeded to the Sailors' Home, where they were very warmly received by Captain M'Clean, and furnished with refreshments and beds for the night. This kind treatment to these unfortunate shipwrecked mariners had the effect of eliciting their warm and heartfelt thanks—the only return, situated as they were, they could then make for the sympathy which had been shown them. On Saturday, they proceeded to the Ulster Railway terminus, accompanied by Captain M'Clean, who related to the manager for the railway company the circumstances attending the loss of the vessel, and the consequent miserable condition of her crew. From these representations they were each kindly granted a passage at half the usual fare, and left by the 4-30 p.m. train for Dublin. It is impossible to imagine a catastrophe happening more sudden than that of the wreck of the Agnes Anderson, she having left Dublin on last Tuesday morning for St. John, N.B., and, having been caught in the gale of Wednesday morning, in which she lost most of her canvas, she was driven across the Channel, and struck on the rocks near Portpatrick, where, in less than twenty-four hours from the time she sailed from Dublin, she had become a complete wreck. In connection with the wreck of this vessel, an instance of canine attachment and gratitude has occurred which deserves mention. When the vessel took her departure from Dublin a large Newfoundland dog, which was owned by the captain, was on board, and, being a perfect stranger to the whole crew, the animal made no freedom with any of the seamen. At the time of the disaster on the following morning, each one was too busily occupied in endeavouring to secure his own safety to take any notice of what had become of the dog; and, as it did not come on shore with the crew, it was conjectured that it had been lost with the vessel. On the following day, however, several of the seamen discovered it between two large ledges of rock which rise perpendicularly from the sea, at some distance from the scene of the catastrophe, where it had been washed up by the waves. It was still living, but situated in such a position that it was impossible for it to ascend to where the seamen were then standing. One of them, notwithstanding the imminent danger which he had encountered the previous day, volunteered to make an effort to save the animal; and after much personal risk, he succeeded in bringing it up to the top of the rocks, and thus rescued it from either perishing with cold or being starved to death. Since that moment, the poor brute has been the constant and close companion of its preserver. So great was the interest taken in the animal that, on the above story being told at the railway station, it was granted a free passage to Dublin.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

A PROFESSIONAL SPEECH.—At a late agricultural dinner, not a hundred miles from Lismore, the health of those who won prizes being drank, a well-known M.D., being called on to respond, made the following speech:—"Gentlemen, as one of the successful competitors, I return sincere thanks for the enthusiastic manner in which you have drunk our healths. Regard for my professional prospects prevents me drinking yours, for if you were to have your health I must starve. Still, in some degree I may express my desire that you may enjoy life, and though I cannot say that I hope your faces may not be painted in 'distemper,' I fervently wish that your credit may never fail, may you get all manner of 'tick' except tic 'doloureux;' when you dance may your dance not be that of St. Vitus, and when you are old may you never warm yourself by St. Anthony's fire." The learned gentleman resumed his seat amidst vociferous applause.—*Waterford Mail.*

REFORMATORY PUNISHMENTS.—Among the cases which came before the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Cork, recently, was one the novelty of which attracted attention, being an appeal from the Queenstown Petty Sessions against a sentence under the Reformatories Act. The sentence was fourteen days' imprisonment, and twelve months' confinement in the Upton Reformatory, which was afterwards varied by the substitution of the Limerick Reformatory, that being an institution for females; and it was passed on two young girls, both the children of tradesmen in Queenstown, who were in court. Mr. Gillman appeared to support the appeal. Mr. O'Connell, as Crown Solicitor, attended to support the conviction. The constable of police was examined by Mr. O'Connell, and stated that the two children were sentenced for breaking into the National School, and breaking open the desks and stealing the books out of it. Cross-examined by Mr. Gillman—Will you swear that there was a single witness examined to prove the offence against those children? No, but they admitted it themselves, and said they broke the desks because they thought there was money in them; the books were identified. How old are they?—Twelve or thirteen. Did you ever see them on the streets before?—I don't recollect I did. Do you know them as vagrant children in Queenstown?—I do not. His worship said he had read the Act of Parliament carefully through, and he thought it clear that this was not one of the kind of cases for which it was intended to provide. The Act of Parliament was intended to apply to the case of children who were altogether neglected by their parents, or receiving no care or education from them, or else received a criminal and vicious education. His worship said he approved highly of the institution of reformatories, and eulogised the system of criminal reformation, which had been so successfully carried out by Captain Crofton and Mr. Lentaigne; but he thought the change in such a case as the present, from the care of parents to a reformatory, where, however excellent the system, all the means of improvement afforded by the cultivation of the affections must be altogether lost, was not a change for the better. Conviction reversed.—*Cork Examiner.*

LINE OF RAILWAY BETWEEN ENNIS AND ENNISTYMON.—Efforts are now being made to procure a line of railway between Ennis and Ennistymon, a project that will, we think, very likely become a profitable speculation, if prudently managed. We should like to see a short line of this kind left to the control and management of our men of business.

KERRY CENTRAL FARMING SOCIETY.—The next annual Agricultural Show of the Kerry Central Farming Society will be held on Thursday next. The place chosen for it is Blennerville, a couple of miles to the west of Tralee, a yard with a large unoccupied store being there available. The funds subscribed towards the show amount to something over £100, of which £30 have been already paid in. Besides this a silver salver, value thirty guineas, has been placed at the disposal of the society by Mr. Richard Chute, of Chute Hall, who won the Challenge Cup at the last Central Kerry show. The members of the society will dine together on the evening of the exhibition.

BAPTISM OF THE REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS.—The Rev. H. G. Guinness was baptised on Saturday evening last, in Somerset-street Chapel, Bath. After singing and prayer, Mr. Guinness gave an address to a crowded and attentive audience. He said that for five years the subject had occupied his attention, and that he had come at length to the conclusion that only believers in the Lord should be baptised. During his public ministry he had been asked to baptise infants and adults; but he declined the former because he considered it to be unscriptural, and the latter because he had not himself been baptised on a profession of faith. After reading to his audience the various portions of Scripture which refer to the mode, the subject, the design, and obligation of baptism, he strongly urged believers in Christ not to plead ignorance of this important matter, nor to permit indifference or prejudice, or pride, to keep them from the delightful privilege of being buried with Him in baptism. After prayer he was baptised by Lord Congleton. Mr. Saltau, of Bideford, then addressed the meeting on the subject of earnestness in seeking and securing the blessings of the Gospel. Mr. Code brought the service to a close by prayer.—*London Freeman.*

INTERESTING QUESTION.—We understand that the captain of the Dover Volunteer Artillery Corps has given directions for Mr. W. R. Mowll, one of the members of the corps, to be fined 5s for insubordination, the circumstances under which the alleged infringement of military discipline took place being as follows:—It appears that a week or two since Mr. Mowll had a particular engagement at a certain hour on one of the compulsory drill evenings, and that prior to the muster he mentioned to his commanding officer that although he should be able to be present at the commencement, he should be obliged to leave before drill finished. It does not seem, from what can be gathered, that any objection was raised by Captain Wollarton at that time, but that on the evening in question, at the appointed hour, on Mr. Mowll applying for permission to retire, his application was refused, whereupon Mr. Mowll remarked that his engagement was so important that he must fulfil it at any risk, and then left the drill-ground. For doing so he has been fined 5s, which, however, he declines to pay, unless it is legally enforced. Probably, if steps are taken to recover the penalty, the public will be more fully informed of the circumstances than they can be at present.—*Dover Chronicle.*

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY THROUGH A DREAM.—About a fortnight since a lady in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield was troubled with a dream which pictured to her the loss of her silver plate. It made an impression on her mind, and the next morning she made a search. In an unused drawer which she had kept locked up for more than a year and a half, she believed she had an old silver cup, which had long been in the possession of the family, together with a number of teaspoons. Neither the spoons nor the cup had been seen by her during the interval but the drawer was now opened and examined. The dream was verified. The silver cup was missing, and as no one but herself had ever had legitimate access to the drawer, she came to the conclusion that it must have been stolen. Accordingly the police were communicated with. In the early part of the past week, they received a communication from Halifax, stating that a silver cup corresponding in description to that supposed to have been stolen was in pledge for 33s. at a pawnshop in that town. It was redeemed, and proved to be the identical cup belonging to the lady. She was fully enabled to swear to it, as the initials "A.C.A." were engraved on the front. The last time it was seen by the lady was on the occasion of her removal to her present premises, when a man was employed to assist. That was about a year and a half ago, and the cup has been in pawn ever since May last. It was pledged by a man who gave the name of "Brown, from Manchester," but there is nothing known of him likely to lead to his identity.—*Huddersfield Chronicle.*

POISONING IN SUFFOLK.—A case of poisoning, under somewhat remarkable circumstances, is at present undergoing investigation by the coroner for West Suffolk. Mr. Nunn, a farmer of Genevieve, has in his service two persons named Hawkins and Curtis, the former in the capacity of farm bailiff and the other a labourer. It would appear from the evidence that Hawkins had gone, by permission, to a flour-bag in Curtis' house, for the purpose of borrowing some flour. On the following day, a pudding having been made by Curtis' wife of flour from the same bag, all of those who partook of it were taken ill, and one poor boy died soon after. Arsenic was discovered by the surgeon to be the cause of death, and the difficulty to be solved is how the poison came to be mixed with the flour. Judging from what had transpired, it appears as if it had been done deliberately and with a murderous design. In the meantime an adjournment has taken place, to afford an opportunity of bringing forward further evidence.

THE BAPTIST COMMUNITY.—The Rev. William Leese Gyles, of Regent's-park College, London (son of Rev. John Eustace Gyles, late of Sheffield, but now of Rathmines, Dublin), has accepted the cordial invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist church meeting in Abbey-street, Dublin. Mr. Gyles commences his labours there with very pleasing prospects of success.—The Rev. Alex. M. Stalker, having resigned his charge at Frome, intends to spend the ensuing winter at Cirencester, Gloucestershire, discharging ministerial and pastoral duties in connection with Coxwell-street Baptist church in that town.—Mr. Thomas Phillips, of the College, Haverfordwest, has been unanimously desired to take the oversight of the church at Treforest, Glamorganshire. He intends to commence his labours October 14th.—The Rev. Cornelius Griffiths, of Aberavon, Glamorganshire, has accepted a very cordial and unanimous invitation from Zion, Merthyr Tydvil, to be the successor of the late Mr. F. Jones. He intends commencing his ministry there on the third Sunday in November.—Mr. J. T. Gale, of Rawdon College, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Over Darwen, Lancashire; and proposes commencing his ministerial labours there on the first Sunday in 1861.—The Rev. P. H. Cornford has resigned the pastorate of the church in Wellington street, Luton, Beds. His address for the present is, "Miss Anstie, Grovehill-glebe, Camberwell London."—*London Freeman.*

THE HARVEST AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—In spite of the strenuous efforts made by a large proportion of the press to "Pooh! pooh!" down all mention of the probability of even a slight defective harvest, and its natural consequence, enhanced prices, the country is at length alive to the serious position we stand in with regard to the procuration of food during the winter a rate which will not seriously militate against the comfort and contentment of the labouring poor. Now is generally seen the clearness of the necessity of this year earlily drawing as much foreign grain as possible to our shores, so as not to throw ourselves upon the tender mercies of any one body of men, even though it be composed of those excellent individuals, the "British agriculturists." There are those (would that they were the farmers!) who still have a lingering memory of last year's prices, and a "press-drilled" conviction that in the end all will be found quite satisfactory; "Harvest rather late certainly, but very good: the past and present excitements are speculative shifts got up by the trade: we have the quantity," say they, "and that is principally what we want." For the sake of endeavouring to convince these Thomas Aydymites, let us for a moment admit that we have the bulk of ordinary average years; imagine also the hopeful reports of the crop, and the self-congratulations of those who have already housed theirs under such preparatory circumstances as none of the young uns ever before experienced, be realised; grant that the stacks hastily packed in a semi-dry, green state, turn out in such a manner and in such condition, unmoulded, unheated, and delightfully plump, as we are led to expect they will—forget that winter is at our door, forget the wild wet weather, and the probability of its continuance; ignore the fact that one fourth of the crop is still exposed, and, to give the brightest possible aspect to the gloomiest of pictures take, for granted that all which is out was safely in and thatched, and then, even then, with all this concurrence of extremely favourable impossibilities, the defection in the weight of wheat alone, we know positively, will involve the necessity of extra importations of 40 per cent. upon usual average receipts; or, take the whole of the wheat and flour we have received this year up to September from the United States, France, Russia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, with Egypt thrown into the bargain, and their total about makes up this almost-unnoticed deficiency in the weight of this year's crop. Even the most sceptical of our unbelieving friends would dare venture to prophesy the result of a combined stoppage of wheat exports from all these places, through war or other causes, and would hazard, I doubt not, a sanguine opinion on its effect upon prices; yet we have its real equivalent for the past eight months presented to us without leading to comment.—*Correspondent of the Mark-lane Express.*

RICHES TAKE UNTO THEMSELVES WINGS.—During the hurricane on Wednesday morning, a respected townsman was walking up Mar-street, Alloa, when a gust of wind caught his coat skirts in such a manner that his pocket-book fell out. Unfortunately it happened to be unfastened, and its contents, which included five five-pound notes, tumbled out, and in the twinkling of an eye were caught away by the wind, to the astonishment and dismay of the owner. Two of the notes, being blown into an enclosure in Mar-street, were instantly secured, and in an hour or two thereafter another was found in a street a considerable distance off. The other two are still missing, proving to a demonstration that riches sometimes take to themselves wings and fly away.

DEATH OF MR. RICE, THE COMEDIAN.—The American papers announce the death of J. R. Rice, the Transatlantic delineator of negro character, and well known in this country as the original "Jim Crow," as having taken place at New York on the 11th September. When Mr. Rice returned from Europe he was eagerly engaged by theatrical managers throughout America, for the portrayal of nigger peculiarities, and he played as a star in most of the theatres. Prudence in pecuniary matters, however, was not the gift of the departed comedian, and his generous impulses led him to get rid of money as fast as he received it. He retained his popularity to the last, but is believed to have been in indigent circumstances at the time of his death.

EXTENSIVE THEFT IN GLASGOW.—On Thursday evening, a gentleman from New Orleans was robbed in West George-street, Glasgow, of a pocket-book containing a cheque for £380, a bill for £400, a promissory note for 2,500 dollars, a bill of exchange for 3,000 dollars, a bill for 115 dollars, a bill for £60 or £70, and nine £1 bank notes. The theft was committed by a woman who accosted the gentleman in the street. As usual in such cases, the booty was handed to an accomplice. The cheques and bills, however, will be of no use to the thieves.

BURIAL OF AN OLD WOMAN WITH MILITARY HONOURS.—On Sunday a great number of persons visited the village of Saltash, near Plymouth, to witness the funeral of an old woman who died there a few days ago, and who for many years had enjoyed the privilege of providing the Royal Marine Barracks and Naval Hospital at Plymouth with shell fish. A number of marines and the band of the regiment were present. At four o'clock the body was brought out from the house where the deceased died, which is situated at the lower end of the town, borne by eight of the boatmen belonging to the Plymouth division of Royal Marines, and a procession formed, headed by the band. Next followed a party of non-commissioned officers, who, at intervals, took spells in relieving the boatmen of their burden; then came the corpse, which was succeeded by another large party of non-commissioned officers and men, the relatives of the deceased, and a vast crowd of spectators, whose numbers increased as the melancholy *cortege* slowly wound its way up the hill, the band playing the "Dead March in Saul." The village of St. Stephen's, where the body was carried, is about a mile out of the town of Saltash; but before the procession had neared the church, its interior was taken possession of, even the pulpit having its lay occupants. The burial service was impressively read by the Rev. Edward Polwhele, the vicar of the parish; and, at the conclusion of the lesson, the band performed the "Dead March in Saul." The body having been interred, the concourse dispersed.—*Daily News.*

EMBEZZLEMENT AND FORGERY.—At the Salford Police Court, on Saturday, Thomas Beahan, of Wellesley-terrace, Lower Broughton, a young man, clerk in the employ of Messrs. Hulton and Brett, was charged with embezzling money amounting in the whole to £18 10s 2d, and by means of a forged order obtaining the sum of £150. The first amount is made up of sums of £5 and under. The order was one made payable on the District Bank, to Messrs. Hayes and Co., asphalte dealers, Liverpool, for work done at the new Assize Courts. Messrs. Hulton and Brett are in the habit of receiving the orders payable to the various contracting parties engaged in the new Assize Courts. Before these orders are paid, certificates for the amount are signed by the surveyor. Four orders were sent to Messrs. Hulton and Brett, one being for the £150 in question, and another for £1,000. The latter was handed over to the proper parties, but the £150 order never reached its destination. The Messrs. Hayes wrote for their money. Mr. Hulton examined the drawer where the orders and certificates were kept, and to which the prisoner only had access, when he found the certificate, but missed the order. On inquiring at the bank it was found the order had been cashed on the 12th September. The prisoner was apprehended by the chief constable in his office, when he stoutly denied the charge. On searching the house in which he resided £90 in sovereigns was discovered by the chief constable hid between the back and the silvered face of a small broken looking glass, a place of concealment which only a very experienced officer would have thought of examining. On the prisoner was found 17s 8d only. It appears that his present unhappy position is in a great measure to be attributed to a fatal habit of betting which he had acquired.—The prisoner was remanded to Tuesday.

GREENLAND FISHERY.—Intelligence has been received from the Davis Straits whale fishing up to the 20th of June. Twenty-three British vessels have only an average of one fish each, making altogether about 350 tons of oil. This is a very poor fishing, but hopes are entertained some thing more will yet be done.

PRINCE ALFRED AND THE CAPE MASONS.—As soon as the Prince's carriage stopped opposite the porch, the Masonic procession went forward to welcome him. At their head was the principal Grand Master of the Netherlands, Sir C. Brand, with Brothers Herman, Rowe, and Saunders, the G. M. respectively of the Lodges Good Hope, the British and Southern Cross, all in full masonic costume, who went out to his Royal Highness, followed by a large assemblage of the craft. Brother P.G.M. Sir C. Brand presenting the Prince with the stirrup cup, filled with Messrs. W. and A. Gilbey's champagne, addressed his Highness in words to this effect:—"That he had been deputed by the Masonic fraternity to present the Masonic cup of friendship to him, they knowing full well that the noble family from which he was descended were most ardent admirers of Freemasonry, felt great pleasure in presenting to his Royal Highness the cup of masonry, the emblem of love and fidelity, independently of the feeling of loyalty to the son of their Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria." His Royal Highness, on receiving the cup, partook heartily of its contents, and through his Governor, Major Cowell, expressed his feelings to the fraternity, and said that he with pleasure accepted their welcome and kind Masonic demonstrations to him.—*Cape Monitor* (28th July, 1860).

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—The deepest knowledge will not always command respect without some attention to personal appearance. Hermon Buschius, a celebrated teacher of languages, in the sixteenth century, was bitterly irritated at finding that the very persons who had neglected to salute when shabby apparelled paid him every possible respect when he had good clothes on. "Go," said he, tearing his clothes from his back, "wretched rags! Must I owe to you, and not to my learning and character, the civilities which I receive?"

TAMENESS OF THE OTTER.—A man named Collins, who resides near Wooler, in Northumberland, had a tame otter, which followed him wherever he went. He frequently took it to fish in the river for its own food, and, when satiated, it never failed to return to its master. One day, in his absence, the otter, being taken out to fish by his son, refused to return at the accustomed call, and was lost. Collins, after several days' search in vain, being near the place where his son had lost it, and calling it by its name, found, to his great joy, the otter creeping to his feet, with every mark of its strong attachment. An otter kept at Corsbie House, Wigtonshire, evinced a great fondness for gooseberries, fondled about its keeper's feet like a pup or a kitten, and even seemed inclined to salute her cheek, when permitted to carry its freedom so far.—*Cassell's Popular Natural History.*

Correspondence.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

9th October, 1860.

SIR,—Under the old postal arrangement if a person wanted to write to Scotland on urgent business he could do so before one o'clock, and in that case the letter would reach its destination the next day, and an answer would be back on the second day after writing some time about noon, except on very stormy days, when the Holyhead boat was delayed for perhaps two or three hours later at the farthest.

Under the new arrangement we are very considerately spared the necessity of writing so early in the day; but then we pay dearly for this little indulgence, for our letter will not reach its destination until the second day, and an answer cannot be received until seven or eight o'clock in the evening of the third day after writing—thus, what was done before in 48 hours, cannot be done now in less than 74 hours. For all business purposes, however, I may safely assert that it occupies about 90 hours—very nearly double the former time—as no public office or house of business is open so late as eight o'clock p.m.

This is called "*improved* postal communication." In my school days the word "improved" signified a change for the better, but it is evidently applied here to convey quite an opposite meaning.

In these days of reform, when everything else old is turned topsy-turvy, I suspect the English language must have undergone some change without my knowledge.—Your obedient servant,

PHILOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I agree with every word your correspondent, "J. S.," says about the rapidity with which Scotch goods are delivered in this city, and the delay of Scotch letters.

With your kind permission I shall inform him how the mail from Scotland was conveyed before the new postal arrangements, and how it is now.

Formerly a letter posted in Edinburgh or Glasgow in the evening was despatched to the south at half-past six o'clock, and caught the night mail train that leaves London at nine o'clock—I think at Crewe—arriving in Dublin about the hour of 10, following morning. Now, a letter posted at the same hour in Scotland crosses to Belfast by a packet that sails from Greenock at eight o'clock, arrives in Belfast the following morning at four, remains there until 12 o'clock, when it is sent to Dublin by a very slow train, and at last reaches the Post-office at five o'clock, when it is given into the hands of the postman, and, with amazing rapidity, is delivered at eight o'clock.

At noon this day I received a considerable quantity of goods by the Glasgow steamer that sailed from the Clyde at six o'clock yesterday evening, and although customers are waiting to purchase those goods, yet I cannot sell them, as, not having received the invoice, owing to the new postal arrangements, I cannot tell the price.—I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

A SUFFERER.

9th of the 10th Month.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Your article of this date, on the Post-office arrangements, leads me to address you, in the hope that my letter (if kindly inserted by you) may attract the notice of the Post-office authorities, and induce them to remedy a serious inconvenience, which has been the result of the new arrangements, as regards residents in the suburbs.

Before the 1st of this month, letters and newspapers posted in London up to 3 o'clock p.m. were delivered in the villages about Dublin (Blackrock, Stillorgan, Dundrum, &c.) the following morning, except when the steamers were detained by bad weather; and the letters, &c., posted in London up to 6 o'clock p.m. were delivered in the above districts about 2 or 3 o'clock, the following afternoon. Now, however, although the new steamers reach Kingstown about half-past six in the morning, the letters brought by them are not delivered in the districts mentioned till 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon; while the letters that reach Kingstown about 6 p.m. are not delivered till the following morning. Numbers of persons, mercantile or official, reside in these districts, and now experience great inconvenience from not being able to receive the English letters or newspapers that are posted the previous afternoon in London before going to their business in Dublin, as was the case before the present arrangements.

As the matter stands at present, the letters arriving by the morning steamer reach the villages and districts alluded to, at about the same time that the English letters brought by the same steamer are arriving in Cork, 165 miles from Dublin.—Your obedient servant,

L. D.

October 9, 1860.

SUBURBAN DESIDERATA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, October 6th, 1860.

SIR,—Many persons have remarked what appears to be a great deficiency in our city accommodation, that of having an omnibus, or other cheap conveyance, plying to the Phoenix Park. If such were started from some central point—say Nelson's Pillar—it would be sure to pay well, and our beautiful park, now so much neglected, would become a great resort of the citizens, thereby improving the standard of health and morality in the city.—Yours,

TOM HEALTHY.

IN RE GEORGE PEOPLES, A BANKRUPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I was much surprised to read, in England, in your paper of last Friday, the report of the above case, in which it was stated that I had advised the two wretched actions in which the bankrupt was defeated. On the contrary, I, in the strongest terms, advised against the proceedings, and, therefore, I did not hold a brief in either record.—Yours faithfully,

JAMES PEEBLES.

Sporting.

CLIFFONY STEEPLECHASES—TUESDAY, 2ND OCT.

Stewards—Francis Fox, Esq., Captain Wray, and William Henry Hozier, Esq.

The Cliffony Stakes of 20 sovs, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 3 sovs, h ft. About one mile and a half heats. Gentlemen riders. Professionals, 5 lbs extra. The winner to pay 3 sovs to the fund.

Mr Fiddes' b g Idle Boy, 5 yrs, by Slings, 8st 5lb, w o

The Cliff Hunt Stakes of 15 sovs open to all horses that have been hunted with Mr. Conolly's hounds. One sov entrance, to go to the fund. About one mile and a half heats. Gentlemen riders. 12st 7lb each. 3 lbs allowed to mares and geldings.

Dr Hozier's b m Mystery, 5 yrs, ... 1 w o
Captain Wray's blk h Blackbird, 6 yrs, ... dis
Mr Likely's b h Wild Irishman, aged, ... dis
Mr Whitelaw's br h Poor Jack, aged, ... fell

A Hack Race for a bridle and saddle. One mile heats on the flat, catch weights. Entrance at the post.

Mr Hely's gr h Victor, ... 1 1
Mr Likely's gr h Sullivers, ... 2 2
Mr Massy's b m Medora, ... 3 4
Mr M'Kim's blk m Sally, ... 4 0
Mr M'Intyre's blk h The Doctor, ... 5 3

SECOND DAY.

A Handicap Sweepstakes of £1 10s each; 10s entrance. A purse added. One mile and a half heats. Gentlemen riders. Professionals, 7lbs extra.

Captain Wray's Blackbird, 12st (Mr Jamieson), 1 3 1
Dr Hozier's b m Mystery, 12st 7lb (owner), ... 2 1 2
Mr Whitelaw's Poor Jack, 12st, (Mr Fiddes), ... 3 2 3
Mr Likely's Wild Irishman, 12st (owner), ... 4 4 4

A match, 25 sovs p p. One mile and a-half.

Mr Jamieson's Wild Irishman, (owner), ... 1
Captain Wray's Mystery, (owner), ... 2

A Hack Race was won by Mr Likely's Sullivers, beating eight others in two heats.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

The following communication has been addressed by Prince John of Bourbon to the editor of the London *Times*:—

Sir,—I have read with the greatest attention the article which referred to my manifesto to the Spaniards. I am thankful to you for the justice which it dispenses towards me, for the enlightened treatment of the question it exhibits, and for the frank and loyal manner with which you have estimated my conduct; and I rely upon your kindness to permit me to make a few observations.

I disclaim, once for all, any intention of kindling a civil war in Spain. I believe firmly that the country is very far from occupying the position which it ought. Its progress is the effect of the advancement of the age in which we live, and of the efforts of a great people who desire to be regenerated, in spite of those who oppress them; for no one can repress the expansion of progressive ideas. The improvements in Spain are not what they ought to be; they are not what they would be if there existed in that country a liberal system, frankly accepted and faithfully observed. You will derive information on the liberty enjoyed in Spain from all the newspapers which are not in the pay of the Government, and from the 100,000 men who are compelled to be soldiers against their will; of its credit from the Stock Exchanges of London and Amsterdam; of its toleration from the Jews, and from all the other foreigners who dissent from the Catholic religion. Of its prosperity you will be taught by its waste lands and the thousand enterprises which die for want of credit. To the efficacy of the colonial system the inhabitants of Cuba can testify, governed as they are by the laws of the Indies of the time of Philip II.; and as to the goodness of the economical system, the oppressed contributors can say a word about that.

All political parties are preoccupied with the bad state of Spain. Except among the men in authority, the necessity of a change is in the conscience of every Spaniard. Any system would be preferable to the present one; and if the reforms which the country requires are not made by the means of a legitimately constituted Government, they will, sooner or later, be brought about after a period of anarchy and through torrents of blood.

My ambition is limited to the desire of contributing to the welfare of my country. For me the Crown possesses no other attraction. In my infancy I was judged and expelled from my country; against the decrees of every tribunal there is an appeal; I do not promote revolution, I appeal to the Spanish people. If they, after hearing me, reject me, my future privacy will not be less cheerful from the consciousness of having performed my duty.

You believe that there is some contradiction between my legitimate rights, which you acknowledge, and the fact of my appealing to the people. That is not my opinion. Of every candidate qualifications are required. If, in order to be a member of Parliament, General, President of a Republic, or merely elector even with the universal suffrage, some title is demanded, even if it be simply that of a citizen, I am of opinion that some qualification is also required of him who aspires to be King of the Spaniards. Napoleon III., in soliciting the votes of the French people, did not forget—nor did the electors forget—his family antecedents, its glory, and its traditions; those were his titles to present himself as a candidate. On the convenience of Italy and his personal position Victor Emmanuel has founded his claim to the sovereignty of that country. I base my title on the rights which I represent, and on the national requirements. If I do not receive a hearing a revolution and its consequences are imminent. It is from a sentiment of duty that I bring forward my pretensions and submit them to the people. I comply with my obligations and the dictates of my conscience, and I believe that I am consistent in my conduct.

I may commit an error in my mode of proceeding, but I can assert that I do not carry my desires further than for the public good; and I repeat that I am not guided by any other ambition, nor is it I who will promote a civil war.—Believe me, with every sentiment of esteem, faithfully yours,

JUAN DE BORBON.

London, Oct 1.

AN ECONOMICAL CEMETERY IN A CONVENT.—In the church of Montevilliers, near Havre, a vault has been discovered, which it appears was used during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as the burial-place of the nuns of the convent formerly existing there. It would seem that the nuns were all buried in a single layer on a bed of lime, without coffins, and laid in rows till the place was full, when those buried first were taken up, and their bones piled in a recess at the end of the vault. The body of a lady superior was found entire, and over it an inscription on slate, stating that her name was Bernonville, and that she died in 1759, aged 79 years, after 59 years of conventual life. Though the vault contains the bones of several generations of nuns, there are only 12 inscriptions.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

THE BATTLE ON THE VOLTURNO.

The *Chronicle* says the attacks show that Garibaldi has fought the greatest battle of all his Italian campaigns, and with his raw recruits has won a victory that would add fame to any standing army in Europe. The *Chronicle* concludes that this is the last offensive effort of King Francis.

The *Times* is also of opinion that this battle has probably decided the campaign. It will leave the discouraged Neapolitan forces an easy conquest to the advancing Piedmontese.

The *Daily News* estimates that the Bourbon enemy is reduced by the battle from 21,000 to 14,000 men. The number made prisoners is 5,000, and 2,000 were killed and wounded. During the battle the frightened citizens of Naples were engaged in taking down the tricolour wherever it ornamented their houses.

MOVEMENTS OF VICTOR EMMANUEL.

ANCONA, OCT. 9.—The King has proceeded towards the Neapolitan frontier.

A manifesto of his Majesty, addressed to the people of Southern Italy, has been published to-day.

The Sardinian troops enter the Neapolitan territory.

THE FRENCH AT ROME—THE POPE.

The French occupy Viterbo, Velletri, Civita Vecchia, Castellaine, Tivoli, Palestina, Frescati, Allano, and Volmontone. It is asserted that the Pope has refused a pecuniary indemnity offered by the Neapolitans and Victor Emmanuel. The Pope will remain at Rome.

TRIFLING LOSS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The report of Major O'Reilly states that the loss of the Irish Battalion in the fight at Spoleto was only 3 killed and 10 wounded. It is said that Monsignor Merode will be dismissed.

EMBARKATION OF SARDINIAN TROOPS FOR NAPLES.

The *Mercantile Courier* of Genoa announces that a dispatch of the Sardinian Minister at War orders an immediate embarkation of the King's Brigade for Naples. The brigade was to sail from Genoa on the evening of the 6th. The Piedmontese journals all admit that two battalions of Bersaglieri and a division of Piedmontese artillery took part in the battle of the Volturno on 1st instant.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

The *Nazione* of Florence announces that 4,000 men are to embark at Ancona for Palermo. The report that the Garibaldians had commenced the bombardment of Capua on the 5th inst. has not yet been confirmed.

The Government of Turin is about to send a Royal Commission to Sicily, and one to Naples, charged with the formation of an Administrative Government.

The *Times* repeats, from the *Patrie* of Sunday, a report that Garibaldi had made a reconnoissance on the 4th, and ascertained that the line of the Volturno was still strongly protected. Fresh redoubts had been thrown up by the Royalists, and notwithstanding their recent defeat, they were prepared to defend their positions. The prisoners taken at Ancona comprised 3 generals, 7 superior officers, 331 subaltern officers, 792 privates and non-commissioned officers.

FRANCE.

PARIS, TUESDAY MORNING.—M. Mon, the Spanish Ambassador, remitted yesterday to the Emperor, an autograph letter of Queen Isabella, in reply to the letter left by his Majesty at Mahon.

GREAT STORM IN THE BALTIC.

The gale which visited the Northern part of the United Kingdom last week has swept the coasts of the Baltic with awful fury. Upwards of sixty wrecks were reported yesterday at Lloyd's, including the Arctic, screw steamer, plying between Hull and St. Petersburg, four of her passengers and two of the crew were drowned. She was insured for £50,000—one half at Lloyd's. The wrecks of several English ships, with the loss of all on board, are reported; they were mostly from the Tyne and Northern ports. The telegram from Trieste dated yesterday morning states, that during the hurricane on the 4th, 5th, and 6th, no fewer than 13 ships were cast ashore. At Skive seven vessels laden with timber and grain were lost. Considerable anxiety is felt for several vessels and two steamers bound to England that were known to be in the Baltic at the time of the gale.

CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY.—The steamship Jura, with the mails from Canada and United States, *via* Quebec, arrived here at an early hour this morning. The political news is unimportant. Walker was shot at Truxillo on 12th September, but Colonel Ridier still remained a prisoner. It was stated that he would not be shot, as the Honduras authorities were satisfied with the example made by the execution of Walker.

The last remnant of the Nicaraguan expedition had reached New Orleans in a most abject condition.

New silver mines had been discovered. The complications between the United States and the Peruvian Governments, were likely to be brought to an amicable settlement. There is no other news of importance.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE NAVY.

The *Times* anticipates that very probably it will be announced next session that the navy must be reconstructed. To those who remark that this has just been done the reply will be yes, but that is the old navy. The navy of 1859 is composed of steamers, making 10 knots, and with no iron plates. It has been proved that an iron-plated vessel, steaming 13 knots, is possible, and that such a vessel must destroy any number of Marlboroughs and Royal Alberts. The Gloire, built a Toulon, is the new wonder, and unless we would see the ocean in the power of our rivals, we must begin at once to build Gloires in such numbers as to defy rivalry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. John Harvey, proprietor of the Low Moor Iron Works, is the Conservative candidate for Dartmouth.

Mr. Serjeant Pigot, who came out first as candidate for Reading, has now two competitors in Captain Walter, brother of the county member, and the other Mr. Shaw Lefevre, nephew of the late Speaker.

The two divisions of the Channel Fleet are to winter, at Portsmouth and Devonport, remaining, while there under the command of the respective Port Admirals.

As soon as the gigantic iron-plate shot-proof ship of war has been fairly commenced, the work is to proceed without intermission, as the naval authorities are desirous of getting her afloat early next year.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* insists that a third division of French troops is preparing to proceed to Rome.

BALLINASLOE FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tuesday, 4 o'clock p.m.

The fair this morning was rather dull up to 12 o'clock. All the fine lots of sheep having been disposed of on Thursday and Friday, nothing remained for to-day but lots of a very inferior description. The buyers were not in as early as on previous occasions, nor did they seem to go to work so briskly as I have seen at this fair for many years past. Mr Farrell sold 20 heifers to Mr Sillans, at £10; Mr Blake, 20 ditto at £10, to Mr Sinnott; Mr Egan sold 20 ditto to Mr Kelly, at £11; Mr Joyce 10 ditto at £10, to Mr Elgin; Mr Johnstone sold 10 ditto at £8; Mr Smyth, 20 ditto at £7; Mr Lynch, 10 ditto at £8; Mr Matt White, of Whitegate, bought 12 at £6 10s, from Mr Kenny.

The sheep market was not as large as I have seen on many former occasions for the last five years. Mr Connor Pelly, of Gurtymadden, bought 35 sheep, at 32s, from Mr Goode; Mr James Raftery, of Ballymacward, sold 50 ditto, at 35s; Mr O'Malley sold 20 ditto, at 30s; Mr Persse sold 80 ditto, at 40s, to Mr Browne; Mr Dolphin sold 20 ditto, at 20s; Mr Roche sold 30 ditto, at 40s, to Mr Walsh; Mr M'Gann bought 40 ditto, at 30s; Mr Blake sold 50 ditto, at 20s; Mr James Ivers sold 40 ditto, at 2?s; Mr Barrett bought 50 ditto, at 4?s, from Mr Lee; Mr Martin sold 20 ditto, at 36s, to Mr Burne; Mr Carr sold 30 ditto to Mr Corbett, at 29s; Mr Moore bought 60 ditto, at 38s; Mr Lyster sold 20 ditto, at 36s; Mr James Delahunt, of Wood Mount, County Roscommon, sold 50 ditto, at 40s; Mr Johnstone sold 50 ditto, at 28s, to Mr Fahy; Mr Blake sold 20 ditto to Mr Glancy, at 44s; Mr Daly sold 60 ditto, at 50s, to Mr Cahill; Mr Mulloo sold 40 ditto, at 32s, to Mr Lynch; Mr Hill sold 44 ditto, at 36s, to Mr Evans; Mr Cooley sold 30 ditto to Mr Sharpe, at 28s; Mr Jowett bought 60 ditto, at 44s, from Mr M'Dermott; Mr Mitchell sold 100 ditto to Mr Griffin, at 38s; Mr Connor sold 80 ditto, at 27s, to Mr Garrett; Mr Carter sold 40 ditto to Mr Colman, at 29s; Mr Malone sold 50 ditto to Mr Behan, at 30s; Mr Tuiley sold 20 ditto, at 40s, to Mr Gill; Mr Bird disposed of 30 ditto, at 44s, to Mr Connor; Mr Quigley sold 20 ditto to Mr Hughes, at 27s; Mr Graham sold 40 ditto, at 28s, to Mr Keane; Mr Tyrrell sold 50 ditto to Mr Staunton, at 20s; Mr Fallon sold 20 ditto, at 30s, to Mr Henderson; Mr Hickey sold 40 ditto to Mr Cloran, at 28s; Mr Egan sold 50 ditto, at 32s, to Mr O'Shaughnessy; Mr Mooney sold 20 ditto at 26s, to Mr Logan; Mr Gill sold 40 ditto at 40s, to Mr Lewis; Mr Sheane bought 40 ditto at 20s, from Mr M'Cole; Mr Woods bought 50 ditto from Mr Maxwell, at 30s; Mr Robinson sold 20 ditto, at 27s, to Mr Hogan; Mr Finnerty sold 40 ditto, at 32s, to Mr Page. Browne; Mr O'Dwyer sold 30 ditto, at 29s, to Mr Page. The returns of the week are as follows:—Sheep sold, 75,384. Unsold, 4,708. Total, 80,092. Oxen sold, 14,429. Unsold, 643. Total, 15,072. Two-year-olds sold, 730. Unsold, 388. Horses bought, 326.

The scene passed over very quietly. So peaceable a fair has never been seen in Ballinasloe. The authorities seem to have nothing brought under their notice from the beginning of the week.

SLANE, CO. MEATH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SLANE, 8TH OCTOBER.—Our fair to-day was a very small one in every department. The quality of the stock on show was, on the whole, very good, and a fair price was obtained for such lots as sold. Beeves brought from £14 to £17 each, and rated at 65s per cwt. Dry cows and strippers brought from £6 to £9 10s each; springers and dairy cows from £9 to £14 10s each. There was a good supply of young cattle. Three-year-old heifers brought from £8 to £13 each; two-year-old, from £6 to £10 each; and yearlings from £2 to £4; bullocks brought from £7 to £12 per head. £16 10s each. The sheep and pig fairs were not large. A good many buyers were present, and all lots went off. Sheep sold at from 30s to 50s each; lambs at 25s and 30s to 32s 6d each. Bacon rates pretty high. Stores averaged 33s each; bonhams, 15s 6d.

GOOD OPINION OF ONE'S SELF.—If white people sometimes think negroes incapable of taking care of themselves, negroes sometimes think themselves smarter than white people. Here is an amusing instance:—The late Chief Justice Marshall, while riding one morning to court in his single carriage, his horse fell and broke a shaft. He was puzzled what to do. Tom, a neighbouring negro waggoner, happening to drive up, he asked him if he could help him out of his difficulty. "Oh! yes, massa, if you'll lend me your knife." Tom took the knife, and cut a sapling pole and a grape vine from a neighbouring thicket, with which he speedily spliced up the broken shaft. "Now, Tom," said the judge, "why didn't I think of that?" "Oh! massa," replied Tom, "you know dat some people will hab more sense den oders!"

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The band of the 4th Dragoons will, by permission of Colonel Browne, play at Kingstown this day (Wednesday), weather permitting, from three to six, under the direction of Mr. Devin, bandmaster.

Yesterday evening the mail-packet Connaught did not arrive in Kingstown Harbour until twenty-three minutes past six o'clock, being eighteen minutes later than the time at which she is due, and being more than an hour later than the hour at which she arrived on any previous evening since she was placed on the station. This lateness has arisen from two causes—the late arrival of the mails at Holyhead, which caused a delay of twenty minutes in the starting of the boat; and the heavy gale which was blowing in the Channel. On her arrival, however, every facility was afforded by the Dublin and Kingstown Railway for the speedy transmission of the mails to Westland-row.

ACCIDENT TO A CAR.

Yesterday afternoon, a hackney car (No. 1108, badge 3007), driven by the owner, John Magee, of Mounttown, came into collision with a private car belonging to Mr. Pemberton, of Belmont-terrace, Stillorgan, whereby the car was damaged, and the driver slightly injured. At the time the man was not able to ascertain the name of the hackney car driver, but subsequently, owing to the exertions of the police, he was discovered.

INJURY RESULTING FROM STONE-THROWING.

George Byrne, a youth about eighteen years of age, was walking along Corrig-avenue in company with three other boys, when, on arriving at an orchard, they commenced throwing stones at the apples. The gardener, Patrick Cunningham, who was in the orchard, on seeing what the boys were doing, approached towards them, and desired them to stop throwing stones at the apples, whereupon Byrne struck him with a stone on the left side of the head, which cut him severely. He was subsequently apprehended by the police, and will be brought up this morning at the police-office for trial.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Shortly after ten o'clock Daniel M'Dermott, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

James Whalan, of 22, Townsend-street, Dublin, pensioner, was brought up in custody of Constable 23 F, charged with being drunk and disorderly, at Longford-terrace, between eight and nine o'clock on the previous evening.—The magistrate ordered him to pay a fine of five shillings, or, in default of payment, to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

INSANE PAUPERS.—On Friday a return presented to Parliament was issued on "Pauperism," from which it appears that on the 1st of January last there were 31,543 insane paupers chargeable to unions, of which the majority were females. The annual cost was upwards of £250,000.

AMERICAN RAILWAY OFFICIALS.—The last American intelligence refers to an extraordinary inquiry which has been some time in progress, regarding an almost universal system of plunder practised by the *employes* of the Pensylvania Railroad, one of the leading lines of the United States. Twenty-one persons are already implicated, and these seem to have the power of implicating others in much higher position, so that there is a strong desire for concealment. With one exception the whole of the conductors of the line are understood to have long carried on a daily system of misappropriation. Some of them have confessed and disgorged as much as they were able. One gave up £500, another £3,000. Others had lost all in gambling, and had nothing to return. In one instance, £17 was proved to have been embezzled by a conductor in a single trip. This man, however, whose pay was £140 per annum, on being asked by the examining committee how he had contrived in a few years to accumulate £7,000, replied that he would give a satisfactory answer if the party who put the question would explain how he himself contrived to become worth £60,000.—*From the Times City Article.*

THE UNACKNOWLEDGED WORLD OF LONDON IN GEORGE THE THIRD'S TIME.—Besides the great London society in those days, there was another unacknowledged world, extravagant beyond measure, tearing about in the pursuit of pleasure; dancing, gambling, drinking, singing; meeting the real society in the public places (at Ranelagh's, Vauxhalls, and Ridottos, about which our old novelists talk so constantly), and outvying the real leaders of fashion in luxury, and splendour, and beauty. For instance, when the famous Miss Gunning visited Paris as Lady Coventry, where she expected that her beauty would meet with the applause which had followed her and her sister through England, it appears she was put to flight by an English lady still more lovely in the eyes of the Parisians. A certain Mrs. Pitt took a box at the opera opposite the countess, and was so much handsomer than her ladyship, that the parterre cried out that this was the real English angel, whereupon Lady Coventry quitted Paris in a huff. The poor thing died presently of consumption, accelerated, it was said, by the red and white paint with which she plastered those luckless charms of hers. (We must represent to ourselves all fashionable female Europe, at that time, as plastered with white, and raddled with red.) She left two daughters behind her, whom George Selwyn loved (he was curiously fond of little children), and who are described very drolly and pathetically in these letters, in their little nursery, where passionate little Lady Fanny, if she had not good cards, flung here into Lady Mary's face; and where they sate conspiring how they should receive a new mother-in-law, whom their papa presently brought home. They got on very well with their mother-in-law, who was very kind to them; and they grew up, and they were married, and they were both divorced afterwards—poor little souls! Poor painted mother, poor society, ghastly in its pleasures, its loves, its revelries.—"*The Four Georges,*" *in the Cornhill Magazine.*

THE BEAUFORTS AND BADMINTON IN THE REIGN OF JAMES II.—The house of Beaufort bore some faint resemblance to that of the great barons of the fifteenth century. He was president of Wales, and Lord Lieutenant of four English counties. His official tours through the extensive regions in which he represented the majesty of the throne was scarcely inferior in pomp to royal progresses. His household at Badminton was regulated after the fashion of an earlier generation. The land to a great extent round his pleasure grounds was in his own hands; and the labourers who cultivated it formed part of his own family. Nine tables were every day spread under his roof for two hundred persons. A crowd of gentlemen and pages were under the orders of his steward. A whole troop of cavalry obeyed the master of the horse. The fame of the kitchen, and the kennel, and the stables were spread over all England. The gentry many miles round were proud of the magnificence of their great neighbour, and, at the same time charmed by his affability and good-nature. He was a zealous cavalier of the old school. At this crisis (the rebellion of Monmouth) he used his whole influence and authority in support of the Crown, and occupied Bristol with the trainbands of Gloucestershire, who seem to have been better disciplined than most other troops of that description.—*Macaulay (History of England).*

A PERILOUS FIRE.—A letter from Canea states that the inhabitants of that town were suddenly thrown into an indescribable state of panic, and in a very short space of time the whole place was deserted. Some fled into the fields, while those residing near the port threw themselves into boats, and rowed in all haste out into the harbour. The cause of this commotion was an alarm raised that a fire had broken out in the artillery barracks which it was well known contained a very large quantity of gunpowder. A dense mass of smoke was seen issuing from the building, which was enough under the circumstances to excite the utmost alarm for the fate of the town, should the fire reach the powder magazine. This calamity was, however, happily averted by the firmness displayed by Ismail Pasha, the governor, and the other civil and military authorities, who were soon on the spot, and by the exertions of the men under their orders, the fire was got under before any material damage had been caused. The presence of a powder magazine in the centre of the town had long been the subject of remonstrance on the part of the inhabitants, and the present alarm may perhaps lead to its being removed to a less objectionable site.

A MAD ELEPHANT.—The following letter is taken from the *Bombay Times and Standard*:—"Cochin, Aug. 18.—The inhabitants of Trechoor (a few miles hence) are just now in a great fright, owing to a newly-trained elephant having gone mad and became ungovernable. It has already killed three men, and occasioned considerable damage to property. One of the men seems to have fallen a victim to its fury through his own folly. It appears that while himself and his elder brother (who were both trainers of the animal) were on their way down a hill with the elephant, it suddenly revolted and attempted to seize them. Finding every effort to calm it unavailing, they took refuge on the top of a huge tree close by. The animal pursued them; but after a few minutes' fruitless endeavour to knock down the tree it descended into the paddy fields below, and committed great devastation in the place. Afterwards, while it was directing its way to the village, the younger brother, heedless of his elder's remonstrances, came down from the tree, and hastened towards the elephant, intending to recall it to obedience in order to avert further mischief. But the animal, as soon as it caught sight of the man, furiously chased him, who, after running desperately about the fields for nearly half an hour, hid himself among the tall paddy shoots in a somewhat secluded place. The elephant, a while after missing its object, was about resuming its course to the village, when the ill-fated man suddenly rose to see whether his pursuer was gone. The noise of the water and crash of the leaves occasioned by his rising made the elephant, which was not far off, turn round, and he was discovered. The infuriated monster at once dashed upon him, and within a few seconds the unfortunate man was torn limb from limb, in the very sight of his brother, who still continued on the tree. The animal soon after proceeded towards the village, where, within the space of half an hour, it killed two other persons (Poolichs), destroyed several houses, and ruined the bazaar, which was deserted by the merchants on hearing the approach of the beast. At length it entered the spacious premises of the pagoda, which is enclosed by lofty granite walls of considerable strength and durability. Immediately on its entrance, which was effected by the manoeuvres of its keepers throwing stones, &c., on its heels and other vulnerable parts, all the gates were closed and barricaded, to ensure public safety. It would appear that several expert elephant trainers were also within the enclosure, who voluntarily undertook the perilous task of quieting and taming the animal by dint of professional management. The pagoda, which has already sustained a good deal of damage by the attacks of the elephant, is their only refuge; and if that is demolished, the fate of these trainers is inevitable. The only alternative I see now is either to destroy the beast at once by bullets, or to starve it to a degree which would render it powerless, that the trainers may effect its capture."

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Sunday Evening.

The anti-Imperial party is indefatigable in the effort to make political capital out of the collapse of the Pope's temporal sovereignty, the blame of which catastrophe is sought to be removed from the intrinsic and inherent worthlessness of the system to the Emperor's deliberate act in withdrawal of the scaffolding and artificial props that have sustained it so long; yet many hesitate to affirm that at Villafranca, when a Papal presidency over a confederated Italy was the Napoleonic scheme, the events that followed could have been either foreseen or contemplated by him. What is called in the allocution "the destestable principle of non-intervention" has simply worked out the Italian problem as if by a calculating machine, and the Peninsula was fully wound up to it. Government has at once put an extinguisher on "the sword of honour" proposed to be subscribed for and presented to Lamoricière, and it is remarked here that the body of General Pimodan, on its arrival at Rome, was not carried to the French national church of St. Luigi, but to a Franciscan chapel on the bank-side of Tiber, St. Francesco *à ripa*, the obsequies being announced in another edifice, St. Maria *Trastevere*, with Pio Nono's personal attendance. A regular whip took place on Friday morning to fill the space of Notre Dame for the dirge, but though ladies and abbes were in abundance, the Parisian public kept aloof and left room for a select circle, composed of De Polignacs, De Levis, De Craon, De Renneville, and one of the Roman Borgheses, with the Nunzio Sacconi and *one* of the twelve mayors of the city. Not a single public or political character was present, nor any known writer save Eugene de Forcade, who was in company with Veuillot, Laurentie, Rancey, and Cretineau. The Duc de Pancrace (Oudinot) was the only military attendant, and at the gate of the cathedral he got up a small exhibition of young Pimodan, whom he presented to the mourners.

The *Independance* adverts to a reported attack of epilepsy consequent on an altercation with General Goyon in the Vatican, and to some diplomatic explanation of words used by the Pope, the Nunzio having had an interview here with Thouvenel on the subject.

Marquis Turgot had required an explanation at Berne for the attack on the French tricolour flag at the opening of the railway along the Rhone Valley from Martigny to Brigg. How the Federal Government can be responsible for every freak of local rioters is not conceivable.

What I informed you of in Saturday's *Globe* as to the ferment on the German frontier in the matter of mixed garrisons (Austro-Prussian) holding the great federal fortresses of Mayence, Ulm, and Radstadt, is assuming more importance. At Mannheim the journals state that on the 1st October Austria had withdrawn every soldier of Germanic race, and only left a Hungarian, a Polish, and an Italian regiment to form her contingent for the protection of fatherland at that point, while at Mayence Vienna was reduced to supply the place of her accustomed soldiery with raw Venetian levies utterly unwilling to fight for Germany, and sure to join France should any collision arise in that quarter. The outcry beyond the Rhine at this proceeding is only beginning.

The *Ostdeutsche Post* has altered its arrogant tone considerably. In treating of a march into Italy, it says the time for that attempt has passed: it might have been made while an army existed in the kingdom of Naples, now overthrown, or while Lamoriciere was yet in the field—but he who should counsel any intervention *now* is a trator to Austria.

The Prussian Colonel Rustow (well known for his military writings in Germany) has supplied to *Le Nord* a stirring account of the late operations before Capua, in which he bore a conspicuous share, the Hungarian, Colonel Turr, being the next most prominent actor on the occassion: he reminds us that the French general, Regnier, lost 10,000 men in the capture of that city, which, if at all adequately defended, might hold out for months; yet he was on the point of carrying it by a *coup de main*, at the hed of 500 men. The Capua of Hanibal was three miles higher up the Volturno, at the spot now spoken of under the name of Santa Maria.

The *Opinione Nationale* quotes this evening an extract from the authorised edition of the First Napoleon's correspondence and works (Vol. III), in which he distincly says that "Rome is the capital which Italy will one day re-establish for that peninsula." This question is much discussed, and it by no means follows that Napoleon I. was endowed with any prophetic vision.

Prince Jerome Napoleon, whose presence in your harbours has been noticed as a phenomenon worth investigation, has arrived in Paris this evening, and so relieving your alarmists of any further anxiety.

The only internal news affecting France is the sad failure of the chestnut crop in Perigord and Limousin—for you, perhaps, are aware that nothing is changed in these districts since Arthur Young's time, and near half a million of French peasants absolutely live (not on corn food or cereals, but) on what is only one step removed from the acorn.

La Patrie publishes the following:—

"The Turin journals announce that the Piedmontese troops entered the Neapolitan territory on the 3rd Oct. We believe we may state that the statement is not true.

"The same journals affirm that King Victor Emmanuel had left Ascoli by the Tolentino road. King Victor Emmanuel has not left Ancona, where he will remain some days longer."

THE BATTLE OF THE VOLTURNO.

A correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*, who was present at the battle, gives the following graphic description of the relative position of the two armies and of the battle. The letter is dated the 2nd October:—

"During the last five or six days Garibaldi has shown immense activity. The Royalists, on their part, have erected formidable works on the right bank of the Volturno; they hold most favourable positions, without mentioning the fortress of Capua; they are masters of the course of the river, which they can cross by the bridges from Capua, where the river is little more than a ditch, for Capua is built on the right bank. From San Clemente to Cajazzo the right bank is bristling with guns cleverly masked, and strong redoubts thrown up with barricades and drawbridges.

"The whole country on the right bank is a trap. Add to this an entrenched camp of 20,000 picked troops, elated by promises of Royal reward.

"The base of operations of the Garibaldians is at Maddaloni. The left wing stretches from Santa Maria to Aversa, protected here by the canal which runs through the country, and occupied by Major Corte, with the volunteers of Basilicata. Santa Maria, strongly fortified, is occupied by General Milvitz, by the Sicilian brigade of La Masa, rather an embarrassment than a support; by the fine Tuscan regiments Malenchini and Zucchieri, and Balbi's Genoese Carbiniers. The head-quarters remain at Caserta. The right wing, covered by the mountains, stretches from Dentici, occupied by Bixio, who has returned from Genoa, as far as San Salvatore by San Lunero. At half a mile from that village is the Punta del Parco, and a little beyond a ravine, capped by a hill which commands Cajazzo. The hill is occupied by Garibaldians, Cajazzo by the Royalists. A little in advance of Punta del Parco the road divides, the one branch leading to Cajazzo, the other to Capua. This point is also in the hands of the Garibaldians. Monte San Angelo, the key of the defence, commanding the course of the Volturno, has triple batteries, entrusted to the Genoese artillerymen and to Colonel Spangaro's corps of General Elber's brigade, under the direction of Captain Ferrara. To this position Garibaldi has paid especial care. He has visited the batteries, which consist of 28 guns, about 50 times.

"On Saturday I took the railway and visited Santa Maria. On the preceding day the fire of the outposts was incessant. The Royalists seemed determined to strike a blow, for Garibaldi's plan is to remain on the defensive. I met the Marquis Pallavicini returning from Caserta. At Santa Maria I found Garibaldi, much agitated, thoughtful, and his face blackened by exposure to the sun. The station was full of artillery carriages, guns, &c., and aides-de-camp were giving orders for all to be pushed on towards the Volturno. During the night I heard the sound of cannon towards San Angelo. The night passed quietly.

"On Sunday, the 30th of September, at daybreak, Santa Maria was all astir. The soldiers were consigned to the barracks; Garibaldi started for San Angelo; troops continued to arrive, and artillery galloped through the town. The faces of the people are pale and agitated. The tricoloured flag is partially taken down from some of the houses, and the gates of many of them are closed.

"I started for San Angelo when I heard the voice of the cannon, and I arrived in time. Two battalions, commanded by Castellini, were attempting to throw a bridge over the Volturno. Protected by Monte's artillery, they advanced by a covered road, and succeeded in launching two boats; but the enemy perceived the manœuvre. Immediately the right bank, as if by magic, was covered by Royalist troops, and a terrible fire was opened against the batteries of San Angelo, and against the Garibaldians attempting to make the bridge. They were obliged to retreat. San Angelo opened its guns and replied with good effect. But this was simply an overture to the great event that was to come off on the 1st.

"The Royalists had made up their minds to attempt a decisive blow. They felt they were being surrounded. They knew Cialdini was in their rear, steadily advancing; that Lamoriciere was completely defeated; and that Naples was undefended. At 6 a.m., on the 1st of October, 16,000 men, of which number 5,000 were cavalry, left Capua, commanded by General Palmieri, with five batteries commanded by General Nigri. General Ritucci had the chief command. Generals Afanti de Rivera, Barbalonga, and Von Michel were under his orders. I have these details from Captain Perelli, of the 7th Chasseurs, who was taken prisoner. At the same time a body of 5,000 men marched on Maddaloni to take the Garibaldians in the rear and cut off their retreat. The soldiers of Francis II. were divided into two corps—one, by the railway, was to attack the position of the Garibaldians at the arches of Santa Maria and draw their attention to that point; the other, by the parallel Consular road, was to cross upon the right by the fields, guided by the reactionary peasants of San Prisco and the neighbouring villages, and was to fall upon Santa Maria in the rear of the Garibaldians. Another body of 1,000 men, starting from La Piana, was to cross the Volturno below Cajazzo and debouch by San Leuchio.

"All this had been foreseen by Garibaldi, and it is extraordinary that in a very reactionary country the Royalists were not better informed of the operations of the Garibaldians. Thus, the latter had erected redoubts, dug ditches, and built barricades on the very fields over which the Royalists fancied they could advance without impediment and attack the right of the Garibaldians, or throw themselves into Santa Maria.

"At half-past six o'clock a sharp fire of musketry commenced, and the cannon soon began to roar with fury. The population showed great excitement, and every one prepared for defence. I hastened to the spot, and arrived just as the Royalists were crossing over the 15 arches of the railway, chasing the Garibaldians before them. At 8 o'clock the former were already at Santa Maria, near the walls of the Campan amphitheatre.

"While General Ritucci was carrying out this movement, Garibaldi, who had arrived at the scene of battle, ordered an analogous one. He ordered Malenchini's regiment to leave San Tamaro on his left, leave Santa Maria in the rear, and throw it into the fields which the Royalists had to cross. The latter thus found themselves taken between two columns of Garibaldians, shut up between the railway and the road, and completely surrounded. The 7th Regiment of Chasseurs was annihilated, with the exception of 35 men, an adjutant, major, and Captain Perelli, who were made prisoners. It is quite impossible for me to describe the terrific obstinacy of the struggle, and the real and calm courage of the men engaged.

"I went through the whole campaign in Lombardy, I was present at Magenta and Solferino, and yesterday I fancied I was there again. Three times were the positions of the Garibaldians taken and retaken at the point of the bayonet. The grape swept men down unmercifully. No quarter was asked or given. With my own eyes I saw wounded men bayoneted, and the stiletto and pistol used in a fight which commenced with the rifle. Except the Sicilians and the Neapolitans of the city of Naples, every man did his duty with enthusiasm. A strange and atrocious circumstance is, if we consider the character of the Italians, that they fought without uttering a shout, almost in silence. It was a lovely day, the sun was shining in all its glory and the ground adorned with rich produce.

At noon the tide of battle turned in favour of the Garibaldians.

"Fresh battalions and new guns came up from Caserta and Naples, and joined in the battle. The Garibaldians, when the battle commenced, were not 10,000 strong; they had now 15,000 men in the battle. Garibaldi seemed ubiquitous. He watched every phase of the battle, keeping 2,000 men in reserve on his left to throw himself into Capua if the vicissitudes of the struggle should offer him a propitious opportunity. He was much moved, red and wet from perspiration, and his voice altered by emotion.

"At the bridges of La Valle, behind the hills of Maddaloni, Bixio had definitively driven back the Royalists, who had taken and retaken that position. Near San Lucio Affanti's column had prevented the Royalists crossing the river. With the Lucans and Calabrians Colonel Corte had bravely supported the combatants of Santa Maria, and kept the enemy in check, who might have forced a passage by San Tamaro, left open by the movement of brave General Malenchini on the right. Five guns were taken from the enemy, with their mules and accoutrements. Prisoners and wounded in great numbers began to arrive at Santa Maria, and were immediately sent on by railway to Caserta. A great number of officers were killed or wounded. The Sicilians made a great noise, but did little fighting. The National Guard of Santa Maria was on foot, but having prudently placed their flag in the guardhouse, they closed the doors and windows.

"At noon the roar of the cannon ceased. The fire of the musketry at the arches of Santa Maria continued unabated. A smile began to play upon the lips and the colour to reappear in the cheeks of many patriots. At this moment I was told a train was leaving for Naples. I left the outposts to write you an account of this portion of the battle—the first act of the capture of Capua."

ITALY.

The *Giornale di Roma*, referring to an article of the *Patrie*, in which the former journal was accused of not having stated the truth when it announced that diplomatic relations had been interrupted between France and Sardinia, declares that it derived its information from the official communications made to the Pope by the French Ambassador, and adds that the blockade of Ancona was not recognised by the French Government.

The *Espero* announces that orders have positively been forwarded to General Cialdini to march his *corps d'armee* to Naples with all expedition. The fifth corps is to follow as a reserve. The same journal says that General Fanti will probably soon resume the portfolio of the War Department.

The Pope's allocution at the last consistory is remarked on by some of the journals in terms of severity. As the document does not even allude in the most remote manner to the recent augmentation of the French army in Rome, or to the protection which the Emperor Napoleon accords to the patrimony of St. Peter and the residence of Pius IX., the *Constitutionnel* adverts to that evidently intentional silence with a certain bitterness of expression, but finds a cause for consolation "in the resolution which the Pope appears to have taken to remain in Rome under the guard of that powerful Catholic nation whose intentions may be disregarded, but not its services." The *Debats* speaks of the "great vehemence" which characterises the document; and the *Siecle* declares that a real Christian would certainly disavow the language employed:—

"It would be a useless task to point out one by one" says our contemporary, "all the erroneous allegations with which this address is filled, or to blame the terms so very unbecoming—so contrary to the majesty of the Holy See—which Pope Pius IX. has thought fit to use. Impudence, hypocrisy, falsehood, pillage, impiety, spoliation, and brigandage are apparently, to judge from this document, the choicest flowers of Roman rhetoric."

The Clerical and Legitimist journals published the allocution without any observation whatever.

The *Siecle* remarks at some length on the report presented by Count Cavour at the opening of the Piedmontese Parliamentary session. It will be seen from the following extract that our contemporary fully approves of the language employed:—

"For a long time past neither history nor diplomacy has had to enregister a document so important as the report of Count Cavour on the annexation of the new Italian provinces. The question is the constitution of a kingdom really new. It is no longer Piedmont whose destinies are at stake, but those of Italy. Twenty-two millions of Italians are called on to form one State, and a sixth great Power rises into existence. To whom is due the merit of this considerable result, by which the face of Europe may be changed? The report of the Sardinian Ministry does not conceal that it is due to the principle of non-intervention proclaimed by France, and maintained by the attitude of Italy. France, therefore, is foremost in the work of Italian liberty. The union of the Sardinian Parliament, the skill of the Cabinet, and the courage of Garibaldi, would perhaps have been useless if the strong hand of France had not been stretched out to check the enemies of the Italian movement."

The writer then examines the conduct of Piedmont in the late important conjuncture, and comes to the conclusion that King Victor Emmanuel could not act otherwise than he has done:—

"Could or ought the Sardinian Cabinet to have acted otherwise? The report examines this serious question, and, with us, replies that its conduct was dictated by prudence and the force of circumstances. In fact, what would Pontifical and Neapolitan Italy have shortly become if a regular centralising Power had not laid hold of the movement and guided it for the advantage of Italy? Already counter revolution had loudly declared itself in Pontifical Italy; it had generals and an army who talked of nothing less than the restoration of the dethroned princes. In Neapolitan Italy, if it was not counter-revolution that was threatening, it was divisions among men, rivalry of passions, and political divergences, which disturbed the existing state of things. If those divisions, this rivalry, and those divergencies were tolerated, they might become envenomed, and prove a calamity for Italy; and the power which the Liberator of Sicily and of Naples has hitherto exercised so nobly ran the risk of passing into other hands. It is necessary, therefore, for the future welfare of Italy to come to a final determination. The moment is decisive. To-day the happy chance presents itself of being able to unite 22 millions of men under the same sceptre, and of making Italy a nation; to-morrow, perpaps, it would no longer exist."

PRUSSIA.

The nomination of 18 new life-members of the Chamber of Nobles in Prussia, and the grant to several towns of the right to be represented in the Upper Chamber, have produced a considerable sensation in the country. The organ of the feudal party, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, denied only the day before the decree was issued that there was any question of such a measure. The nominations which have been made are, however, not sufficient to assure to the Government a majority in the Upper Chamber, but they will weaken the position, and give greater force and authority to the Liberal party. The chief importance of the measure is that it will dissipate the illusions which the retrograde party have always entertained, that at heart the Prince Regent shared its opinions. As a new proof of the Prince's attachment to constitutional principles, it will be received with joy and gratitude by the mass of the nation.

DENMARK.

The Diet of the kingdom of Denmark was opened at Copenhagen, on the 2nd, by M. Monrad, one of the Ministers, in the name of the King; and the Landsthing afterwards elected M. Brunn, judge of the Supreme Court, its president, and the Folkething, M. Bregendahl.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 1st states that on the previous day the King paid a visit to the capital for the first time since his return from Schleswig. His Majesty was present at the inauguration of the Garrison Church, recently re-built.

SPAIN.

Some of the Madrid journals of the 2nd assert that the Spanish Government appears at last disposed to take such measures with respect to the States of the Holy See as are called for by the difficult circumstances in which religion is placed in Italy; and they announce that M. Rios Rosas, Ambassador at Rome, had left for his post, and had received orders to pass by Barcelona to receive his final instructions from the Queen and the President of the Council.

THE ORDEAL OF WATER.—The ordeal of fire and water was frequently resorted to by the Ameers, in the absence of direct proof. In the latter ordeal the accused was lowered into a well, placing his head under water. At the very moment a strong man shot an arrow as far as it would go, and another ran to pick it up. If the accused could remain under water till the arrow was brought back, which was signalised by the shaking of a rope, he was declared innocent; but if he raised his head a moment before that, he was pronounced guilty.—*Narrative of a Residence at the Court of Meer Ali Moorad: by Edward Archer Langley.*

THE RUBRIC—CURIOUS CASE.

At the petty sessions at Smallburgh, Norfolk, on Tuesday, a charge was preferred by the Rev. Edward Pote Neale, vicar of Horsey, against Joseph Fish and Ann Nockolds, two of his parishioners, and parties in humble condition, of having, on the 29th of August last, been "guilty of indecent behaviour in the churchyard of the said parish of Horsey, by then and there singing on the way to and at the grave of an unbaptised child, by which singing the said Edward Pote Neale was then and there vexed and troubled, he being then and there the vicar of the said parish, and the only person duly authorised to perform the burial service in the churchyard of the said parish, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided."

There was a full bench of magistrates, viz.:—Sir Jacob Preston (chairman), Captain Cubitt, R. Rising, Esq.; Rev. E. Wilkins and Rev. T. J. Blofeld. Several clergymen were present to witness the the proceedings. Mr. Fisher (of London) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. W. H. Tillet (Norwich) for the defence.

Mr. Fisher, having addressed the bench, called

The Rev. E. P. Neale, who deposed—On Monday, the 27th August, I called on Mrs. Webster, having heard that her child was dead and unbaptised, and in as gentle and kindly a manner as I could I told her I should be unable to perform the burial service over the child, and that I was sorry she had neglected to have it baptised. She said, "Then I shall have prayer and singing over it;" to which I replied that such a thing would be illegal, and I hoped she would not think of it. She chose the spot where she would wish the child to be buried, and we then parted. Next night, having heard that she intended to have singing over the grave, I went to her with my wife, and in the kindest manner begged her not, saying that if she would give up the idea, I was quite willing that she should have the child buried on the spot she had selected, and that I trusted we should continue to live in love and kindness as heretofore. After a great deal of abuse from her, I asked her as a favour to myself to have no singing, and she promised distinctly that there should be none. I then appointed the funeral to take place at one o'clock the next day. On the Wednesday, I heard praying outside the church gate (which I had told her could be done), and shortly afterwards I was informed that singing was going on inside, and on going, I found Joseph Fish, Mrs. Nockolds, and several others, singing over the grave. I said, "Joseph Fish, and all here present, I most solemnly protest against what you are now doing" which I repeated three times, but they did not desist. I felt very much vexed and troubled, particularly as it was against a decided promise given to me, and on which promise I had allowed the grave to be dug where it was. Several of my parishioners were present, and saw my authority set at defiance. The family had only lately come into the parish, or, had I known the child was unbaptised, I should have asked the parents to have the rite performed. One thing (continued the witness) I wish to add—my earnest desire that this should not be considered as proceeding from an unkind feeling. My wish has been from the beginning to do what was kind to these parties, in proof of which I saw Fish a day or two ago, when he said, "Oh, sir, I regret exceedingly ever having done this; I will never do it again;" and I replied, "If you will come and sign to that effect, I should be happy to forego the prosecution."

The Chairman thought they could hardly go into that

Cross-examined—I have known Mr. Fish about 30 years, and he has borne a good moral character.

Mr. Tillett—You have said, "after a great deal of abuse from Mrs. Webster." Can you favour the magistrates with the words she used?

Witness (after reflecting)—She said, "Now you may talk about this sort of thing and the other as to the burial of this child, but I tell you what—I shall bury it in any part of the churchyard I like, and I shall have a minister there, and he shall come, as they have a right come in spite of you or anyone."

After further examination,

Mr. Tillett addressed the court for the defence. He said the information was laid under a recent act, which was framed to meet certain disturbances in the parish of St. George's-in-the-East, with which everybody was familiar. It was passed in consequence of the inability of a previous act to suppress disorderly conduct in churches. The law as it previously stood rested mainly on a statute of the 1st Mary, cap. 3, which was an act against offenders in the church, and in the 5th and 6th clauses of the new act it was declared that nothing therein was to be construed as repealing or in any way altering the old act. The preamble of the old act stated that, "forasmuch as it is necessary in every Christian commonwealth to provide that tranquility and peace may be preserved and continued amongst the people, and especially in Holy Church in the time of Divine service and administration of the sacrament and sacramentals, as before this time it hath been accustomed in holy communion within this realm, and that all things being contrary thereunto, or that are or may be in disturbance thereof, may by foresight be eschewed and avoided, and remedy therefore in due time provided, as well for the preservation of the Queen's Highness' peace as for an universal quietness and order to be used within this realm." This act, they would observe, was made in the reign of the Roman Catholic Mary. It enacted in the second section that "if any person or persons of their own power or authority at any times or time do, or shall willingly and of purpose by open and overt word, fact, act, or deed, maliciously or contemptuously molest, let, disturb, vex or trouble, or by any other unlawful ways or means disquiet or misuse any preacher or preachers allowed or authorised to preach, &c., in any of his or their open sermon, preaching, or collation, that he or they shall make, declare, preach, or pronounce in any church, chapel, churchyard," &c. He wished them specially to notice that it was a disturbance of any clergyman in "open sermon, preaching, or collation," and the same words were introduced into the recent act. It was not the mere vexing of a clergyman which rendered a man liable to prosecution; it was the disturbance of the worship of God which that act was made to meet. The next section clearly showed the spirit in which the act was framed, for it was directed against any person who shall disturb any priest "preparing, saying, doing, singing, ministering, or celebrating the mass, or other Divine service." Moreover, the 6th clause of itself would be sufficient to upset this information.

Mr. Rising—You are speaking of an act which merely applies to offenders in the church. The new act applies to further cases.

After some further discusion as to the meaning of the act,

Mr. Tillett said he would leave the law to the bench, under Mr. Rising's guidance, and come to the facts, which, as he was instructed, were briefly these:—A child of Mrs. Webster, of Horsey, about three-quarters of a year old, died. The mother went to the clergyman and asked for burial, but the clergyman refused, the child being unbaptised. She then obtained leave for the grave to be dug, and he was instructed positively that there was no understanding at all as to not singing. Whether that was so or not did not, however, enter into the facts, for whatever understanding there was could hardly govern the law of the case. The grave was dug, and Mrs. Webster requested Mr. Fish, one of the defendants, knowing him to be a God-serving man, to attend at the church, that the child might not be thrown into the grave as a dog; but might have some funeral celebration as far as could be done consistently with the feelings of Mr. Neale. There was no wish on the part of his clients in any way to annoy Mr. Neale. They were religious, God-serving people, and would just as little wish to annoy Mr. Neale as Mr. Neale to annoy them. They carried the child to the churchyard, and feeling it hard that they should not be allowed to go in, not understanding Mr. Neale's reasons, they knelt down outside in the road, and there offered up prayer. They then rose, and in orderly procession walked to the grave, when they sang this hymn:—

Alas! how soon the body dies,
'Tis but an earthly clod;
Each passing moment loudly cries—
"Prepare to meet thy God."

Behold he comes in yonder cloud,
All nature feels his nod;
The whole creation cries aloud—
"Prepare to meet thy God."

And then the clergyman came and protested against what was being done. Not a word was said by any person present to annoy him. If there had been any feeling in their breasts against him, some word would have escaped the bystanders; but the occasion was too solemn, there was nothing of the spirit of annoyance, nothing there, one would think, to vex a minister of Christ. Everything was solemn, and yet this information, laid on the 29th August, stated that these parties were guilty of "indecent behaviour in the churchyard of the said parish, by then and there singing on the way to and at the grave of an unbaptised child." Really it almost reminded one of the Popish days of Mary to hear that people singing a hymn were guilty of indecent behaviour. Words could hardly express the indignation one felt that the singing of a hymn like this, which, to say the least, was done purely with religious emotion, should be accounted a crime, and these parties branded as criminals. Persons singing a hymn thought guilty of indecent behaviour! One could scarcely help feeling that to refuse to bury an innocent babe was much more like indecent behaviour.

The Rev. Mr. Wilkins—I am no bigot in these matters, but, according to the rubric, a Christian clergyman cannot bury an unbaptised child. We have no power.

Mr. Tillett—I merely gave that as my feeling.

Mr. Wilkins—But if not contradicted it would go forth as submitted to, and I wish therefore to state that as a clergyman I have no earthly power to read the service over an unbaptised person. Whatever feelings I may entertain, the rubric specially forbids such being done, and I have no option.

Mr. Tillett—Well, I simply urge that these parties were not within the meaning of the act in singing that hymn, guilty of indecent behaviour. I leave it in your hands.

Before the court was cleared,

Mr. Neale said he wished to say that if there should be a penalty, he asked that it might be the smallest possible. Even now, if those parties should promise that such a thing should never occur again, he would quash the affair at once.

The Chairman asked the reverend gentleman whether he was willing to do so at that moment, but Mr. Neale declined.

After nearly an hour's deliberation, the court was reopened, and

The Chairman said—We consider an offence has been committed against the law by these parties in singing a hymn in the churchyard, and the fine we impose is merely nominal, to show that it was an offence. We fine the defendants 1s, and expenses 13s in each case, or, in default, three days' imprisonment.

Mr. Tillett said he considered it was his duty, under the 4th section of the act, to appeal to the quarter sessions.

The room was again cleared for deliberation, and after a considerable interval, the bench announced that they would require the parties to give sureties, themselves in £40, and two sureties each in £20, to prosecute the appeal.

The sureties were then offered, and, after a minute examination of the parties by the bench as to their worldly possessions, were accepted, and the proceedings then closed.

THE WAKEFIELD POISONING CASE.

WAKEFIELD, Oct. 7.—The adjourned inquiry into the cause of the death of Miss Adamson, of Wakefield, was resumed on Saturday night before the coroner, Mr. T. Taylor, and the proceedings were protracted until midnight.

It will be remembered that prior to the committal of Emma Stringer to York Castle by the Wakefield magistrates the legal advisers of the prisoners then charged objected to the examination of the two younger before the coroner's jury. On the reassembling of the jury on Saturday, however, it was intimated to the parties attending that as there was considerable mystery in the case, and as the sisters of the prisoner Emma had been discharged without any imputation of being concerned in the matter, they were eligible witnesses, and it was the intention of the coroner to examine them. Previous to their examination,

The Rev. Mr. Young was recalled, and stated that Miss Adamson, when speaking of leaving her money to Roman Catholics, said she did not feel much indebted to her brother, and if she did not leave it to the Roman Catholic institutions it would go to him, and he was very bitter against the Roman Catholics. The general tenor of the conversation was that her brother was rather harsh with her on account of her religion. He administered extreme unction on the Saturday prior to Miss Adamson's death. Roman Catholic priests administered extreme unction when a person was considered to be dangerously ill. It was not put off until the last moment, for fear of being too late. He had administered extreme unction to a penitent who had frequently recovered. Deceased said that what she principally took was toast and water. In administering extreme unction they gave nothing whatever to the penitent.

Sarah Stringer, mother of the prisoner, was then examined. She said—I have known the deceased, Miss Adamson, three years. My daughter, Matilda Stringer, first went to live with her as servant, but did not stay very long. After Matilda returned home Miss Adamson came to my house at Dirtcar to see if Matilda was ready to return, but as she was not ready Emma went in her place. My daughter remained with the deceased until she died. On the day after she died my son William drove me to her house, and I saw old Mrs. Bateson there, with my daughters Emma and Abigail. My son did not go into the house at first, but went in afterwards. I will swear that I saw neither of my sons writing in the room. James can write a little, but William cannot write at all. I heard nothing said about Miss Adamson's property. My daughters Emma and Matilda told me that, during her last illness, Miss Adamson seemed to think a great deal of Emma, and said, "My child, lift me up." She wanted her to stop continuously with her, and not to leave her for a moment. I had not heard anything about the property before Mr. C. Fernandez came to the house to inquire into the affair. I told Mr. Fernandez that I knew nothing about the matter. Emma had then gone out to settle some little things, and my sons were somewhere about, but I do not know where. After Miss Adamson's death I saw a paper upon the table with writing upon it. Emma told me that Miss Adamson had desired that she should take it to the priest and get him to sign it, but that he had refused. I said, "Oh, the priest! the priest!" and taking up the paper from the table I threw it into the fire and burnt it, remarking, "There shall be no more bother about this." I never heard the document read, and if Emma had not mentioned the priest, I might not have burnt it. I was the only person in the house when Emma came in, and neither of my sons left my house before they left with me. Mrs. Bateson did not come upstairs where I was, and was not asked to sign any papers in my presence. I showed any ladies who called to see Miss Adamson's corpse up stairs. Jas. and William Stringer did not dine in the house that day. On the Thursday after the death of Miss Adamson Mr. Wood gave me a letter in the dining-room as I was getting his dinner ready. He said he had seen my daughter in Wakefield, and added "It is money she wants." He also asked, "Has she been to the priest's?" and I said "Yes;" whereupon he replied, handing a letter to me, "I have got the money." He said, "Take care of it and give it to Emma; the girl is quaking for money." As we were talking we saw my son James coming down the garden, and Mr. Wood said, "Is that your son?" I replied that it was, and Mr. Wood then took the letter off the chimneypiece where I had placed it, and gave it to James Stringer, and said, "Take it to the girl, your sister—your sister." [We may mention that Mr. Wood is a very old man, and owing to some affection of the mouth and throat he has a very peculiar way of speaking. He occupied the position of lodger and friend to Miss Adamson.] James Stringer asked Mr. Wood where he was to take the letter, and Mr. Wood said, "You will meet your sister coming home, and if you do not meet her coming home, go to the priest's house in Wakefield." James then went away. Mrs. Bateson, who was in the kitchen at the time, could have heard what passed. I remained in the house until the funeral, but my sons James and William and my daughter Matilda went away, taking with them a box which I had brought in the morning, containing some wearing apparel. I am not aware that any bundle containing plate was taken away at the same time. My children went away in a cart. I do not remember telling Mr. Fernandez that there was a will prepared by proper attorneys. The document which I took up from the table I burnt in the kitchen fire. I told Mr. Fernandez that if he would wait until my daughter came she would be able to answer the questions he put to me. I knew Miss Adamson's business, and did not want to talk to the lawyer. Miss Adamson had often told me that her brother was a scamp, that she had lived with him until he turned her out, and that afterwards she went to Liverpool to teach ladies.

Matilda Stringer, one of the girls originally accused of being implicated in the death of the deceased, was next examined. She said—I am unmarried, and live at Dirtcar with my mother. I knew Miss Adamson, and lived in her house about three years ago for a short time. She was not ill then. I went to attend Miss Adamson at Whitsuntide, when my sister was ill, and I have attended her upon other occasions during the illness of my sister. Upon none of these occasions has Miss Adamson been unwell, except upon the 14th of August, when I was fetched to her house. I found my sister and Mary Link there, and my sister told me that Miss Adamson was very ill, indeed. I did not see the deceased then. About eleven o'clock at night, when I did go upstairs, Miss Adamson said, "Matilda, you have come at last. I have been waiting for you a very long time. Emma said she wanted some one to help her, as she was so much harassed." I told Miss Adamson she ought to have some one to help Emma, and she replied that she would have no one out of Sandal, as they were such bad people. She had some tea which my sister prepared, and about two hours afterwards she complained of being weak and purging. The doctor said she was to have beef tea, but she could not take any that day. Mary Link never interfered in the cooking. She was only employed in doing needle-work when I was there. I was not in the deceased's room from 1 o'clock until 6, but when I went there Miss Adamson caught hold of my arm and said I was to stay. I did not give her anything. Emma made the tea for all of us. When I got up stairs Miss Adamson said it might be the last night I should have to stay with her, and she asked me to send my sister Abigail for my mother, as she wanted to see her. She also told Emma to send John Warrener's son for Dr. Hirst. She seemed to be getting gradually weaker. She complained of purging, but not of any pain in her inside, as far as I could hear. I cannot say that I saw any attempt to vomit. In the night-time she complained of her bowels. Emma was in the room the night the deceased died, but she did not give her anything. Dr. Hirst came about 8 o'clock, and ordered a blister for deceased's stomach, and I went downstairs to warm a bag of salt. Miss Adamson said I was to sit down and write something for her, so that people should not wrong her. My sister Emma intended to send for deceased's relations, but she said that she had not any worth sending for, that she had only one sister, who was quite taken up with the ground she lived on. Emma told her that she had a brother, but Miss Adamson said he was nothing but a rogue and a scamp, not worth sending for. She also added that they had not been friends for 33 years; that he had married a very bad woman, who was a Methodist, and turned her (deceased) out of doors when she was very young. All that he was to have was a card sent to him after her death. Mrs. Bateson was present when Miss Adamson said this, but Mary Bateson was downstairs because Miss Adamson did not very well like to see her. She kept coming upstairs, however. I saw Emma bring the trunk out of the cupboard. Miss Adamson told her to get out the plate trunk, and she did, and put it at the foot of the bed. Deceased told her to take out the spoons and forks, but Emma would not do so. At the request of the deceased I did so, and placed the parcel of plate in Emma's hands. Miss Adamson told Emma that she was to put Mr. Wood's plate into one parcel and hers into another. She also told Emma that she was to give Mr. Wood his own, and that all the rest was for her (Emma). She said I was to write down "plate, glasses, &c." I cannot recollect exactly what I did write down. I did not see Miss Adamson take any medicine, or any pills. I did not give her any. I stayed until half-past 5 o'clock, and the deceased died at a quarter to 5 in the morning. Miss Adamson asked my sister to lie down alongside of her and go to sleep for 10 minutes, and then she thought she could die. My sister did lie down and dropped asleep, but I woke her up in a few minutes, because I thought Miss Adamson was very quiet. Mrs. Bateson thought she was asleep, but I said I thought she would not wake again. Mrs. Bateson went home for about three minutes, and I fetched her back and told her Miss Adamson was dead. She said, "Surely not!" I also fetched Mrs. Link, Emma, William, James, and my mother. All dined together at the house that day off a hot leg of mutton. I looked at none of the shelves, nor did I see anything particular on them to attract my attention. In the paper which I wrote out, some curls and wearing apparel were mentioned. The curls were for my mother and the wearing apparel for Emma.

William Morris, groom, was the next witness, and was examined as to whether he had ever set any poison for rats in the house, which is one of the allegations which have been made. He denied distinctly that he had either seen rat poison or set it in the house, although he had been there three months at a time during the absence of the deceased.

Abigail Stringer was then called. She said—I live with my mother at Dirtcar. I have been a good deal at Miss Adamson's. The deceased was ill for two or three months before she died. I was fetched by Mary Link on the Thursday before Miss Adamson died. When I got there Miss Adamson saw me, and I fetched medicine from Dr. Hirst's for her. On the Tuesday following Miss Adamson told me to fetch my mother, because she wanted to give her something. My sister Emma used to prepare the food of the deceased, and used to give it to her. I never prepared her food myself. I chiefly attended to the kitchen work, and washed the things. I did not interfere with any of the tins or cans, nor did I look to see what was on any of the shelves. I have used the can occasionally, but I do not remember the whole of them being taken down. I have cleaned the tins with whiting. I never took the newspapers off the shelf when I was cleaning it up. Emma and I cooked and made a little arrowroot and toast and water once for Miss Adamson, and I took the arrowroot to her myself. I saw Emma make beef-tea twice on the Thursday before the death of the deceased. Mary Link did not say anything to me about Miss Adamson, nor did she tell me that she had quarrelled about my sister. The newspapers were kept on a stone shelf.

James Stringer, examined, said—I am a labouring farmer, and live at Dirtcar, and was at the house of the deceased on the morning of her death. I saw Mrs. Bateson and Emma and Matilda Stringer there, with some other persons. Emma told me that the deceased had been ill from the 8th, and shortly afterwards she showed me some writing on a paper. I was in Emma's bedroom when she showed it to me. She called me up for that purpose. She said that was the paper which Miss Adamson had told my sister Matilda to write for Emma and herself. I read the paper, but I cannot swear at the present time as to what the exact contents were. I cannot even tell how it began, but I know that it related to the effects in the house. I saw Hannah Bateson's name to it. I asked Emma if Mrs. Bateson had written her name, and she said she could not. There was one of my sisters and Emma and I present with Mrs. Bateson. I asked Mrs. Bateson if that paper was correct, and she said it was. I asked her to make a cross and she did so. She stood while she made the cross. It was on the dressingroom table. I was on my knees looking for some accounts, but I swear I was not writing. I read the paper over to Mrs. Bateson, and she said it was correct. I will not swear upon which side of the paper I made a cross. I was with Emma when she went to the priest and asked him to sign it. I and my brother William stopped in the cart. That was the same cart in which my mother went to Miss Adamson's on the 15th of August. Emma took the paper to Father Baron, but he refused to sign it. Father Baron said she had better get all the things away that Miss Adamson had promised her, and she was to take the paper to Miss Foljambe, or any one else who was to sign it. He said he would see it all right, but my sister said she would not remove any of the things if Father Baron would not sign the paper. William Morris first told me of Miss Adamson's death about six o'clock in the morning. Matilda told me she was to have some of the things mentioned in the paper. There was nothing removed or taken away that day that I am aware of.

Edmund Hoyle—I am a broker, of Wakefield, and was put in possession of the house of the deceased on the 20th of August. I remained there eleven days preparing the things for sale, but I did not see any packet of poison in the house. If I had I should have taken possession of it. I afterwards heard that Illingworth had found one and burnt it.

This being the whole of the evidence,

The Coroner summed up at some length.

The jury retired at half-past 8 o'clock, but it was not until nearly 12 that they made their appearance in court, when the foreman stated that they were of opinion that the deceased died from the effects of arsenic administered to her in small doses, and they also stated that they were of opinion that the evidence fully justified them in coming to the conclusion that the arsenic was administered by Emma Stringer, her servant. A verdict was therefore returned of "Wilful Murder" against Emma Stringer.

The necessary depositions and verdict having been drawn up and signed, a warrant of detainer to the governor of York Castle, to which the prisoner had been conveyed, was placed in the hands of the proper officer, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

DARING ESCAPE OF THREE PRISONERS FROM HULL GAOL.

Early on Saturday morning, three prisoners awaiting their trial at the ensuing Hull Borough Sessions, most cleverly effected their escape from the Hull Borough Jail. Their names are Robert Kershaw, William Henry Gibson, and George Smith. Kershaw is 22 years of age, and was in custody for uttering counterfeit coin. Gibson is 19 years of age, and is by trade a butcher. He was in custody on a charge of breaking into a slaughter-house, and stealing a quantity of tallow. Smith is 21 years of age, and he had been committed for trial on a charge of uttering base coin. They occupied, with another prisoner, named Clarke, charged along with Gibson, a large room in the sessions ward, a room one storey high. This ward, not being used for convicted felons, was not so strongly guarded as the cells in other parts of the jail, but since the escape some months ago, of a notorious character named Foster from a cell in the Model Prison, the governor of the jail had the windows of this session ward made more secure by the addition of three cross bars to each of the windows. But even this step appears to have been insufficient. It would seem that by some means or other the escaped prisoners had become possessed of an old and apparently worthless pocket knife. The sharp edge of the blade had been chipped after the fashion of a saw, so as to answer the purpose of a file, and with this it would appear that, by extraordinary assiduity, they had managed to sever two of the iron bars outside one of the cell windows. One, an upright bar, an inch in diameter, and the other one of the recently added cross bars, an inch and three-eighths broad by three-quarters of an inch thick. One of the ends of each bar fitted into the stone-work, and before they could be removed a dislodgment from the masonry had to be effected. Having cut both bars, they succeeded in releasing the ends from their stone and lead sockets, and when this was done, they had a hole eleven and a half inches by nine and three-quarters of an inch out of which to make their egress. The difficulty of exit from the barred and bolted cell, however, was not the only one which had to be mastered before an escape could be effected. A gigantic obstacle in the shape of a boundary wall twenty-seven feet high presented itself, but for this they appear to have made preparations. During the day time the prisoners were engaged in preparing "manilla," of which the convicted felons make mats, and it would appear that they had at different times purloined sufficient of this material to make a rope long enough to scale the boundary wall. They removed one of the sash weights, fixed it at the end of the rope, but before leaving their cell they tore up a counterpane taken from the bed into several lengths, and added these to the rope. With the assistance of this rope, the three then made their descent into the prison yard, and immediately made for the east side of the jail, where a coal heap gives an elevation of a few feet above the level of the yard. They also appear to have conveyed a large pole from some part of the premises, and this—placed upon the coal heap against the wall—materially assisted them in their ascent. The sash weight, having been attached to one end of the rope, was thrown over the top of the wall, and caught underneath the coping outside. With the assistance of the pole and the rope, one of the party was soon upon the summit, and, once at the top, the descent was easy. The first upon the top, no doubt, lent a helping hand to his accomplices, and the other two having mounted, and the weight end of the rope having been transferred from the outside to the inside coping, a few minutes sufficed to see them safe, not only at the bottom of the boundary wall outside the jail, but also over another wall, about nine feet high, into Manor House-street, when they enjoyed the sensation of perfect freedom. Two of the escaped prisoners are stout men, and it is considered marvellous that they managed to effect an exit out of so small an aperture. The prisoners managed to conceal their plot from the prison officials by covering the cut bars with a mixture of soot and grease, and concealing the rope either in the bed or up the chimney. Connected with the affair is this very singular circumstance, that the fourth occupant of the cell (Clarke), on the policeman going into the cell after the discovery of the escape, about half-past five, on Saturday morning, was found asleep in bed, and he denies any knowledge of the transaction, although the cutting of the bars must have been a work of time, and must have been done when all four were in the room. Clarke states that he knew nothing about the matter or he would have "peached," as he and Gibson had had a quarrel. Gibson was captured about half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in a privy in Osborne-street, contiguous to the house of one of his relatives, and the police have a clue to the whereabouts of one of the others.

IRISH MISSION—UNION PRAYER MEETING, &c.

On Monday evening, at eight o'clock, the weekly meeting for prayer and praise of the above society was held in the Metropolitan Hall, when the undermentioned clergymen were present on the platform, and took part in the proceedings:—The Rev. Thomas Scott, in the chair; Revds. W. D. Long, Dr. Appleby, John James Black, Ormond-quay Chapel, and John Moran. The proceedings were commenced by the rev. chairman reading a number of communications he had received from parties during the past week, who desired to be remembered themselves, or that others, whom they named as especially needed such, should be so at the throne of mercy. In the various supplications sent up during the evening, one was from an eminent Italian Patriot, who desired the prayers of the people of this city on behalf of the Italian people, and the extension of the Gospel amongst them. He (the chairman) next gave out Edmiston's exceedingly reverential evening hymn, commencing

Saviour, breathe an evening blessing,
Ere repose our spirits seal;

and on its being sung, called upon the Rev. W. D. Long, Rector of Bermondsey, London, to engage in prayer for a blessing upon the 45 union prayer meetings now held weekly in this city, and to beseech that such meetings may continue to increase and spread, until they are held in every land, and by every people and nation throughout the world. The rev. gentleman then came forward, and, kneeling down, commenced his supplications by saying that they desired to approach Him (the Father) that evening, by the only way of access open to Him, and by which they could approach Him acceptably, namely—through the Lord Jesus Christ. He had been all along their Ebenezer, or stone of help. They could say that hitherto He had been their helper. In all His providential dealings with them, He had been "merciful and long-suffering" towards them. Although "far as the east was from the west" their sins and transgressions had separated them from Him, yet he had dealt mercifully with them; yea, even as a father dealt with his son. They desired to return their thanks for what He had been doing for the nations lately, and in this city in particular. They all desired to raise a voice of thanksgiving that night, for the many praying servants He had raised up in this great city. They desired to give thanks for His having brought them there that evening, and having shed abroad in their hearts a knowledge of the great love of their Saviour the Lord Jesus. Oh! might He bless the prayer meetings of this city, and cause them to realise at them His dear Son's promise, that wherever two or three met together in His name, there He would be in the midst of them. They also desired to thank Him for having given them that house to meet in, and for having to His answers to prayers consecrated "it to His own service." Oh! might He cause such meetings as that to spread over the whole habitable globe, and give to His people everywhere the light of prayer, so that what had taken place in this city, where hundreds had been converted to the Lord, might take place all over the world. Might those meetings be made the means of saving many sinners, "plucking them as brands from the burning," &c.; and no matter in whatever clime prayer was sent up to Him, from portions of His people forming part of the innumerable families of mankind, oh! might He vouchsafe an answer to them. The rev. gentleman continued to supplicate, at great length further, blessings on the devotional meetings held here in Dublin, and also that they might be extended to every nation, people, tongue, tribe, and caste of the human family. He concluded his very excellent supplications by imploring the Father's choicest blessings on all then in the Hall, and that he would extend His blessings to all their wives and children, their parents and friends; and make them to feel the need of having Jesus for their friend, and also of being united to Him as their great living Head; and, also, that He would crown with success the labours of her (a Dublin lady), who was devoting her time endeavouring to reclaim the "fallen daughters of Eve" who nocturnally infest the streets of our city. The Rev. John James Black, Ormond-quay Presbyterian Church, next read a Scripture lesson from the 67th Psalm, wherein the Psalmist prays for an extension of the Lord's kingdom upon earth, and desireth increased blessings for His people. He next gave out a hymn of that eminent servant of the Lord, J. Newton, who, in his day, was the means of turning so many to righteousness, but who now sleeps the long sleep of the grave, in the quiet, lonely, country churchyard of Easingwold, and in which he (Newton) sings of the surpassing loveliness and glories of "Zion, the city of his God." The rev. gentleman next engaged in supplications for the union of the people of this city and of Ireland generally, and also of those of all nations in the sweet bonds of the everlasting Gospel of the Lord. He commenced by saying that they desired to approach His (the Father's) footstool, and to make mention of His righteousness. Oh! might He give them the spirit to wrestle with Him, and grace to patiently wait upon Him. They had come together that evening to return thanks for the glorious manifestation of His power, which He had given them in this city, and the great numbers He had caused to embrace the truth. Yet they wanted Him to still more manifest Himself amongst them, and to cause His Holy Spirit to come down and to shake it to its very centre—ay, foundations. Oh! might He cause the light of His Gospel to penetrate into the darkest recesses of it, and bring many now in darkness to the fountain open for all sinners, and in which they might get washed from all their impurities and uncleannesses. He also supplicated for them a spirit like that enjoined by their Great Master, so that they might love one another as brethren, and seek each other's society, and not give their enemy an opportunity of reproaching them for a want of unity. Oh! might they shoulder to shoulder and hand to hand, work together for their Redeemer, and make their influence felt all over the city. He gave thanks for the great things which had been done in other parts of this country, and for the numbers who had been brought to embrace the Gospel in the most distant parts of the world; many had been caused to see Him as the only true God, and led to embrace the true faith. He desired especially to mention Italy, and to supplicate that a glorious work might be effected there. Great things had been done in secular matters and in politics, and, oh! he would supplicate that equally great things might be done for advancing the cause of true religion. He concluded his supplications, which were offered up in beautiful phraseology, by beseeching that the spiritual yoke which had encircled the necks of the Italians, and bent them to the ground, might be destroyed. The Rev. Dr. Appleby next read a Bible lesson from the 52nd chapter of Isaiah, beginning at the 7th verse, wherein the church is commanded to receive her ministers, and to free herself from bondage, &c. He next gave out Dr. Watt's hymn, commencing—

Great God, how infinite art thou!
What worthless worms are we!

and throughout which England's best sacred poet sings, in his most felicitous style, the greatness and power of the Almighty, and the duty of poor worm, man, to praise, extol, and serve Him. The rev. doctor next engaged in supplications and thanksgivings for the dawning of the Gospel day in Portugal, and for the light which had been caused to shine into the minds of the priests and people of that hitherto benighted land. He supplicated that the people of the above country might be made to know that it was only by grace they were saved, and not through any merits of their own. Might they be given a knowledge of the Word of Truth, and caused to see the true Light—Jesus, the Saviour of His people, and the "light of the world." Oh! might He cause His truth to penetrate every heart and mind in this country, and make it a portion of His true kingdom when He came to establish it here below upon earth. The rev. supplicant continued to implore the above blessings for the people of Portual, and in a very earnest manner. The Rev. W. D. Long next read a Scripture lesson from the 20th chapter of the First General Epistle of St. John, wherein the Apostle makes known, that rightly to know God is to keep His commandments, and that the believer is only saved from death by persevering in faith and holiness of life. The hymn commencing

Salvation! oh! the joyful sound,
'Tis pleasure to our ears,

was next sung, after which Mr. Long supplicated blessings on the young men of Dublin, of all grades and professions, and that they may form a common brotherhood in the Lord Jesus Christ, and also for a blessing on the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, to be held in town of Nottingham on the 23rd of this month, and that its labours for the conversion and salvation of the people may be abundantly blessed. The rev. supplicant besought the above at considerable length, and with much earnestness of manner. The meeting was concluded with singing and the pronouncing of the blessing shortly after half-past nine, when the assembly dispersed.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re Carlisle and Hutchins.

The bankrupts had been extensive railway contractors in Cork and London, and the present meeting was for the purpose of considering an application to grant a certificate to Mr. Carlisle, his partner, Mr. Hutchins, having obtained it four months since.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Beamish, appeared on behalf of the assignees and some creditors, to oppose the granting of the certificate to Mr. Carlisle. The contract in which the bankrupts had been engaged—viz., to build the Cork and Youghal Railway—was alleged by Mr. Hutchins, who obtained his certificate, to be a profitable undertaking, while Mr. Carlisle contended the contract had not been a good one or profitable. Counsel stated that Mr. Hutchins had been in London for the purpose of raising some money in order to pay the wages of the workmen which were coming due, and he telegraphed to Mr. Carlisle, mentioning that he would be able to obtain some £2,000 or £3,000 to carry on the contract, but Mr. Carlisle sent back a reply, advising him not to pay this money, as he was doing better in Cork. As a ground for refusing the granting of the certificate, it was complained that Mr. Carlisle, without either consulting his partner or any of the creditors, executed an assignment of the contract on 18th Aug., 1859, to the Cork and Youghal Railway Company, there being no consideration except that the railway company paid the wages of the workmen who were engaged in the making of the line. Mr. Deane, the trade assignee, considered that was a most improper assignment to be made by the bankrupt, and it was intended that his certificate should be suspended until a cause petition which had been filed in Chancery, at the instance of Mr. Hutchins, against the Cork and Youghal Railway Company, to set aside this assignment, and annul the proceedings on a charge of fraud, should be brought to a certain stage. The assignees thought it desirable the granting of the certificate should be postponed until those proceedings were concluded, although they had but little hope that any good would accrue to the creditors by them. The case was before the court in July last, when the facts were fully reported.

Mr. Dowse, instructed by Mr. Geoghegan, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the bankrupt, Carlisle, and submitted that nothing further would be gained for the creditors by withdrawing the certificate from Mr. Carlisle. When the case was before the court on the 5th July, Mr. Kernan stated that something might be done for the creditors out of the Chancery proceedings. Those proceedings would convey to the mind of any person, who fairly examined the case, that the charge against Mr. Carlisle, if anything like fraud, should fall to the ground. The course the bankrupt (Carlisle) adopted, in making the release of the contract, might, no doubt, have been an injudicious course, but the court would not fail to see that the Chancery proceedings afforded abundant proof that no charge of fraud could be substantiated. The cause petition was dismissed with costs, and the Cork and Youghal Railway Company filed their charge in the Master's office, and undertook to show that the bankrupts owed them over £10,000. The contract was offered to the creditors to see if they could make anything of it, but they refused to take it, so that it was quite clear they had sustained no loss by the assignment of it. The bankrupts undertook the contract for £100,000 at a time they had no capital, but they were possessed of extensive credit, and it was part of their bargain to take a considerable portion of their money in shares. The gravamen of the charge against him was that something would have been made by the contract if he had not assigned it over; but he had made nothing of it, except to entail upon himself ruin. There was no use in disguising that 60,000 sleepers had been ordered by a London house, not one-half of which was required; but the object was to pawn one-half of them for the purpose of raising the wind.

Mr. Kernan said that was not the evidence.

His Lordship said he considered the purchase was made with the view of making money of it to carry on the contract.

Mr. Dowse said it was quite clear the bankrupt had suffered enough, and he thought the court would satisfy everything which the commercial community had a right to expect by granting a certificate to Mr. Carlisle, his partner having obtained it four months since.

His Lordship said he had passed the final examination on the ground that there was no fraud which would prevent the court from passing the final examination, and eventually giving a certificate, but an objection was entered to granting a certificate on that occasion, by reason of the assignment of the contract. In August, 1859, Mr. Carlisle, who was a partner with Mr. Hutchins, had no property in the world, and the only thing he had for any creditor was the contract which he was then carrying on for the railway company. Under these circumstances, Mr. Carlisle was manifestly a trustee for his creditors in the contract, and any benefit arising from it belonged to them. Without any communication with either his partner or any of the creditors, he went and assigned to the railway company everything which he had in the world to satisfy the creditors. There was imprudence in that, if not something worse. The question was, would the creditors have been benefited if he had not assigned the contract. It was quite possible the contract might have been beneficial if it were worked out, but, without consulting any one, he undertook on his own responsibility to assign it over. He had within reach of him the very persons whom he ought to have consulted. Under such circumstances it was impossible that he (Judge Lynch) could allow the certificate to pass without marking his sense of the conduct of any man attempting to do such a thing. The certificate had been virtually suspended for four months, and it would be sufficient for him to show how he regarded such conduct by further suspending the certificate for one year, from the time of the passing of the final examination.

Agent to the commission—Mr. Beamish. Agent for the bankrupt—Mr. Geoghegan.

In re James Merrick.

There was a further meeting in this case of a private character for the examination of witnesses.

Agent—Mr. Michael Larkin.

RECORDER'S COURT.

The Right Hon. the Recorder sat yesterday, according to previous arrangement, for the purpose of settling the carriage fares.

Mr. Beatty, instructed by Mr. Hamilton, appeared for the Commissioners; and Messrs. Curran and Sidney, instructed by Mr. Ennis, for the carowners. Messrs. Kelly, Whelan, and other members of the latter body were also in attendance.

The Commissioners proposed that outside the borough boundary 1s 8d should be paid for the first hour, and 9d for every succeeding hour, instead of the present charge, 2s 6d for the first hour, and 9d—for each succeeding hour. Some discussion took place upon the point, when the proposition of the carmen was accepted, viz., 2s. for the first hour, and 9d for each succeeding hour. It was also proposed to alter the fares inside the borough boundary in this way, that 10d should be paid for the first hour, and 6d for each succeeding hour, instead of 1s 4d for the first hour, and 6d. for each succeeding hour. The Recorder, however, refused to alter the present rule. The carmen also asked to be allowed, in time engagements, 2d for each parcel, and an increase of fare outside the city after ten o'clock, but these applications were refused.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

William Irwin was brought up in the custody of 98 A, charged with disorderly and improper conduct in the house of Thomas Gowan, Fishamble-street, publican. The prisoner entered the house between nine and ten o'clock, on Monday night, in a drunken state. He called for drink, which was refused, and he was requested by the proprietor to leave the shop. This he would not do, but commenced to use most abusive and filthy language. He became so violent that Mr. Gowan had to send for a policeman and have him arrested.—The magistrate held him to bail for his future good behaviour, or, in default to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

Patrick Lenaghan was charged by Constable 157 A with having been drunk on the previous evening, in New-street, and quarrelling with several boys. He had his coat off, and a crowd around him, and was creating a considerable amount of disturbance. The constable told him to go away. He refused to do so, and was then arrested, when he threw himself on the ground and kicked at the constable, and endeavoured to tear his trousers with his teeth.—He was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

Alice Fleming was sent to prison for seven days, for having been drunk, and conducting herself in a disorderly manner, between one and two o'clock, on Tuesday morning, in Thomas-street.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Anne Stewart was charged with violently assaulting a private of the Grenadier Guards, named Renny, on Monday night, on Ormond-quay.—She was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Henry Scott, Henry Telford, John Smith, Maria Delmidge, and Jane Shields were charged by Inspector Duffy with drinking in an unlicensed house kept by one Terese Geneva, in Montgomery-street.—They were fined five shillings each.

Margaret Bennet charged a woman, named Eliza Mack, with assaulting her on Saturday night, by striking her with a jug on the head. It appeared from the evidence that an altercation took place between these parties, when after much abusive language had been used, the assault was committed.—Mrs. Mack was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

A boy, named Patrick Clarke, was charged by another boy, named Edward Burke, and a man, named Michael Lynch, under the following circumstances. Burke deposed that he was passing along Montgomery-street, having a parcel in his hand, when he met the prisoner who occupied so much of the pathway that he could not pass. Burke raised his hand gently and requested Clark to give him room. Clarke became indignant, and immediately set a dog at Burke, which seized him by the arm. Lynch then interfered to prevent the dog attacking Burke, when Clarke struck Lynch on the head with a stone, cutting him severely.—The prisoner was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment in the first instance and then to be sent to a reformatory for five years.

John Dunne, John Cullen, and James Byrne, were brought up in custody of Police-constable 152 D, charged with passing two bad half-crowns and a bad shilling upon William Kane, of West Liffey-street, tobacconist, on Monday night, and, also, with endeavouring to pass bad money upon Mrs. O'Dowd, of Parkgate-street, in exchange for groceries. Acting-Inspectors Doyle and Clarke, having searched the lodgings of the prisoners, found there a spoon in which some metal had been melted, also a bottle, containing spirits of salt, and some plaster of Paris, supposed to have been used by the parties in their operations.—The case was remanded.

Simon Hoffman, a Prussian sailor, belonging to a vessel lying in the Liffey, was brought up on remand by Sergeant Farrell, 11 C, charged with stabbing a girl, named Mary Brien, over the right eyebrow early on Sunday morning.

James Whiting, a Custom-house officer, deposed that he was on board the vessel at the time in question. The prisoner had been previously on board the vessel, but stepped on shore to speak to two or three other sailors belonging to the vessel, who appeared to be in the company of the prosecutrix, who was then sitting upon a piece of timber dozing, and evidently under the influence of liquor. In going over to his companions he passed by the woman, when she gave him two blows with her parasol on the left shoulder. He then struck her twice, and witness told him not to do so again. He then desisted, jumped on board, and laid hold of a small piece of wood, which witness supposed to be a belaying pin in the rail of the vessel, but he did not see any sharp instrument with him.

A medical gentleman deposed that he dressed the wound, but could not say with what sort of an instrument it was inflicted. At present the wound did not appear to be a very serious one, and he thought it might have been inflicted by a piece of wood.

Mr. O'Donnell said he wished it to be understood by all foreigners visiting this port that the authorities were determined to put down the use of deadly weapons in disputes, and which of late had become very common.

Mr. Whiting remarked that the Prussians were among the best-conducted sailors who came to this port, and that the knife was principally used by Greeks and Italians.

Mr. O'Donnell then said he was convinced, from the testimony, that the prisoner had not used a knife or other sharp instrument in the present case; but it was clear that he had assaulted the woman, and he should therefore pay her ten shillings compensation, or go to prison for fourteen days.

The interpreter having communicated the observations and sentence of the magistrate to the prisoner, the fine was paid, and he was discharged.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Indigestion, acidity on the stomach.—These corrective and purifying Pills, assisted by the external application of the Ointment, will subdue these troublesome disorders, though assuming an infinity of forms, and under each disguise mocking the skill of the wisest physicians. Their first action is to clear away all obstructions, purify the blood, regulate the secretions, and give tone to the stomach, and energy to the system generally. The cure they effect is not temporary or imperfect, but they work a most marvellous and beneficial change throughout the entire body, and enable it, with renovated powers, to resist the approach of future attacks on stomach or liver. They act, likewise, most wholesomely on the kidneys, spleen, bowels, circulation, and nerves.

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BIRTHS.

Bell—On the 7th inst., at Gwesiore Hexham, Mrs. James Bell, of a son.

Grant—September 28, at Lower Pembroke-street, the wife of J. Grant, of a son.

Hopetoun—September 25, at Hopetoun House, Linlithgowshire, the Countess of Hopetoun, of a son and heir.

Lawson—October 3, at Newton, Solney, Derbyshire, the wife of E. Weeks Lawson, Esq., of a son.

Montresor—September 30, at Dennehill, Kent, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor, Grenadier Guards, of a daughter.

Oldham—October 8, at Upper Baggot-street, the wife of S. B. Oldham, of a daughter.

Wallace—September 22, at Gibraltar, the wife of Captain C. J. S. Wallace, 25th King's Own Borderers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Cornwall and Crosby—October 6, Miss Crosby, of Upper Fitzwilliam-street, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Daniel Crosby, Esq., of Eccles-street, with Robert A. Cornwall, Esq., of Rathmore House, county of Kildare, and Rutland-square, son of John Cornwall, Esq., Brownstown House, county of Meath.

Cuffey and Rouse—October 9, in the Scots' Church, Mary's Abbey, Dublin, by the Rev H. S. M'Kee, D.D., LL.D., Killiman, the Rev. James Duff Cuffey, Minister of the Presbyterian Church, Tullamore, to Susan, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Rouse, Minister of the First Presbyterian Church, Cootehill.

White and Mears—October 3, in the Parish Church, Beaumaris, by the Rev. Richard Hill, D.D., Lieutenant-Colonel Robert White, 17th Lancers, to Charlotte, third daughter of the late Rev. John Mears, Headfort, county Galway.

DEATHS.

Chamberterin—Recently, in Paris, Mrs. Chamberterin, relict of the late James Chamberterin, Esq., of Chamberst, Norfolk, and grandniece of the late Lord Chancellor Cox, and cousin of the first Lord Guillamore. By the death of this amiable lady, her daughters, the Countess de Wogan and Mrs. Agar, relict of our countryman, Lieutenant Henry Agar, Ceylon Rifles, have gained a considerable accession of property.

Craig—October 4, John Craig, Esq., Nile Cottage, Moffat Mills, Airdrie, Scotland.

Fitzgerald—October, 6, Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq., Q.C., late of Merrion-square, and of Ballyonahane, in the county of Limerick.

Hudson—September 26, at Tunbridge Wells, England, Richard Hudson, Esq., formerly of Springfarm, county Wicklow.

Mansfield—October 3, at Landscape, county Waterford, John Alex. Mansfield, Esq., eldest son of the late W. ... Mansfield, Esq., Yeomanstown-house, county Kildare, aged 46 years.

Mussenden—October 2, at Harrowgate, Yorkshire, W. Mussenden, Larchfield, county Down.

Newman—October 5, of gastric fever, Annabella, second daughter of the Rev. William Newman, Rector of Kinggrove, county Cork.

Poe—September 23, at Avranches, France, after a long and painful illness, Eliza Henrietta, the youngest daughter of the late E. W. Poe, Esq.

Scriven—October 6, at Bondville, county Armagh, Emily Jane, wife of J. K. Scriven, Esq., and daughter of H. S. Close, Esq., Newtown Park.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, OCT. 9.—ARRIVED—Temora, London, goods; William and Betsey, Arklow, ore; Fanny, Chepstow, bark; Lewis, Chepstow, bark; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; 2 colliers.

SAILED—Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; Calypso, Bristol, goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Novice, Liverpool, goods; Royal William, Liverpool, goods; William and Sarah, Milford, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—OCT. 10.
Morning, 6h 32m. Evening, 7h 10m.

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